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Rates: see page 6.

HOLLAND HERALD 4

Magazine of the Netherlands
 Volume 15 Number 4



The portrait on our cover of Juliana as a princess was taken in 1934 when she was 25. It has the qualities of simplicity and human warmth that she has kept throughout her life as Queen of the Netherlands. Indeed it is Juliana's unpretentiousness that endears her to the Dutch people who regard her as a vital unifying factor in a country traditionally polarised in both the political and religious fields. So the Dutch people were saddened when Juliana announced, in typical down-to-earth manner, that she would abdicate on April 30, her 71st birthday. To mark the occasion and the inauguration in Amsterdam the same day of her successor, Crown Princess Beatrix, we devote the heart of the magazine this month to the House of Orange. John Sparrow's profile of Juliana begins on page 24.

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In your article *Toronto's human heart* in volume 14 number 11 you mentioned a certain John Fisher. You may not have known that he is the same John Fisher who in North America is known as Mr Canada. Fisher was Canada's centennial celebrations' commissioner in 1967 and was the executive assistant to John Diefenbaker, the former prime minister of Canada.

Peter Fraser
Seattle

As a former Amsterdammer I thoroughly enjoyed Bill Levy's article *Outsider in Amsterdam* (volume 14 number 9). I had forgotten the reaction of Amsterdam motorists when they are in a traffic jam. Unlike Bill Levy I could not turn my head but would retaliate with a few choice phrases of my own. And speaking from painful past experience, I suggest to Mr Levy that he keeps his hands on the handlebars on rainy days or when cycling on roads with tram tracks.

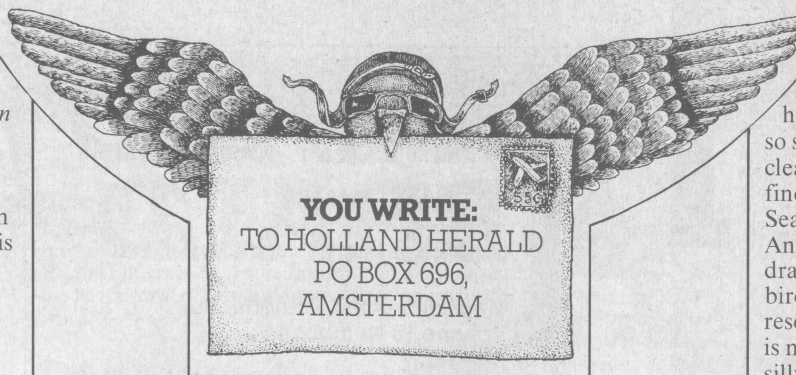
R. van den Heuvel
Edmonton, Canada

In Children's Herald of volume 15 number 2 you state that the albatross can fly at 150km an hour. I would like to point out that this is no record. Both the swift and the kingfisher have been recorded flying faster than that.

Pieter Kerstholt
Leeuwarden

We didn't claim that the albatross was the fastest flyer.

I have just read the article about Domien van Gent, the "frog prince" in volume 11



number 2. Van Gent said he had thousands of frogs in all shapes, sizes and materials and that there would one day be a Frog Museum established to house his and others' collections.

I also collect frogs and would seriously consider donating my collection to such a museum when I die. If any of your readers know of a frog museum I would greatly appreciate it if they would contact me.

Cheryl Bouges
84 Albrow Lake Road
Dartmouth

Nova Scotia, Canada B3A 3Y5

I hope some of your readers can help me. I am interested in Dutch "botter" boats and would like information on where I can buy English-language blueprints for them. I want to build a boat 12 feet long and the ship type is called "snib" or "sperwer boeier 1884".

E.G. Crommelin
3383 W. 26th Ave.
Vancouver B.C.,
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Since you published my name and address in your penpals column I have received an overwhelming number of replies. In fact, I have received 28 to date from people of

different countries and cultures. I hope that by corresponding with people of different age groups and ways of life that I will achieve a greater understanding of humanity. I have recommended your penpal column to several of my young friends.

Susan Gulliver
Pascoe Vale South, Australia

How disturbing it was to read in volume 14 number 12 that the government plan to drain the southern section of the IJsselmeer, to create the Markerwaard polder, had raised its ugly head again. Having spent many a pleasant day sailing your great lake, I must concur whole-heartedly with Dr Henri Goverde, the chairman of the Society for the Preservation of the IJsselmeer. It is nonsense to reclaim such a natural resource without good reason.

It seems to me land reclamation has not become so much a Dutch habit as an addiction. I was once told the story of an over-enthusiastic hydraulic engineer who stood on the beach at Scheveningen and marvelled at the North Sea. "Oh boy!" he reportedly said to his companion. "If only I could get my hands on that." I used to think it was a joke, but

having read your story I'm not so sure. Your planners are clearly imaginative enough to find a use for a dried-out North Sea.

Anyone who can dream of draining a lake teeming with birdlife to create a nature reserve with wolves and bears, is no slouch. He might be a silly-billy, but he's no slouch.

David Harrup
London

A nature reserve is one of several alternative plans put forward for the Markerwaard.

In your article *Art Out of Sight* in volume 15 number 2 you did not mention where one can buy or see works produced by the Netherlands' art subsidy system.

Henri E. Smeets
Weert

The art works are never sold — only loaned. The artotheek, the lending library we mentioned, is at Osdorpplein 67, 1068 EK Amsterdam. The telephone number is (020) 10 74 98. For a small fee a picture or a sculpture can be loaned for a year.

I followed with interest your "You Write" section debate on the condition of the Dutch language and the question of whether it will diminish in importance. Since it was such a popular subject, I thought readers would be interested in some information that recently surprised me about another aspect of language in the Netherlands — Frisian. It seems no language in the world is closer to English than

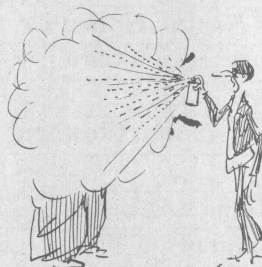
FATHER AND SON BY PETER VAN STRAATEN



"OH NO! THAT WRETCHED CARTOONIST IS DROPPING BLOTS AGAIN."



"HANS!"



"NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT, DAD"



"OH YES, VERY CLEVER!"

Friesland's Germanic tongue. In fact, the Frisians crossed the North Sea with the Angles and Saxons and were instrumental in forming English. Saint Boniface, the English archbishop murdered in Friesland in 754 while trying to convert the inhabitants to Christianity, is thought to have preached to them in his native Kent dialect and been clearly understood.

Roy Booker
Dover, England

We have looked at this subject in the past. In Frisian, for example, to hear is hearre, goose is goes, two sheep is twa skiep, five is fiif.

George K. Baidoo wants to know more about the Netherlands, and would like a Dutch penpal to write to him at the Ghana Education Service, P.O. Box 19, Kintampo, B/A, Ghana. His hobbies are sport, current affairs and culture. George is 25 years old and a teacher.

Mohammed Ibrahim, 24, works for a pharmaceutical company and sometimes visits Europe for the Deaf Christian Fellowship Holiday Conference. He would like to correspond with female penpals in the Netherlands, the United States, India, the U.S.S.R. and Africa. His interests are travel, exchanging gifts, and sign language. The address is P.O. Box 2075, Kano, Nigeria.

Philip A. Allotey wants male penpals aged between 20 and 50 in the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Liberia. He works in a bank and his hobbies are travel and stamp collecting. He can be reached at P.O. Box 1394, Accra, Ghana.

A. Shakoor Khatri, is a 22-year-old Pakistani seeking English-speaking penpals. Write to him c/o M. Yousuf Khatri, Bank of America, P.O. Box 3715, Karachi, Pakistan.

Haitham Ismail Al Sarraj of Left Side 180/252B, Mosul, Iraq, wants penpals worldwide. He is 21 and his hobbies are stamp and coin collecting, travel, music and sport.



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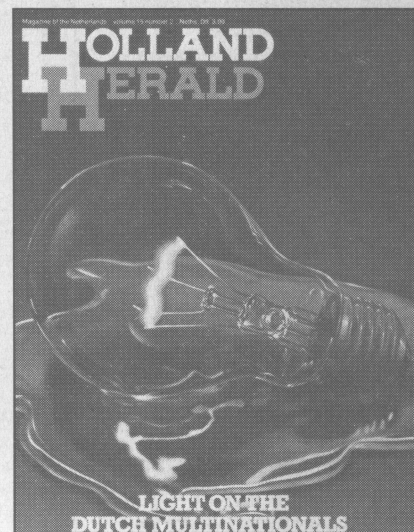
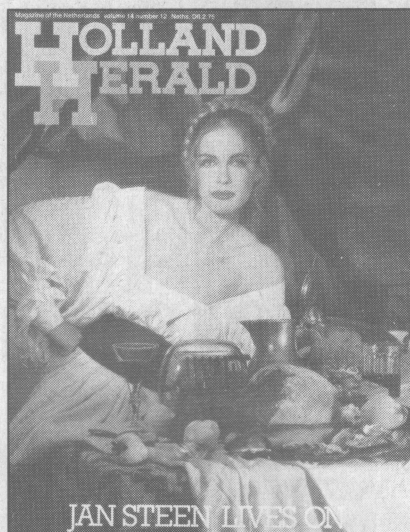
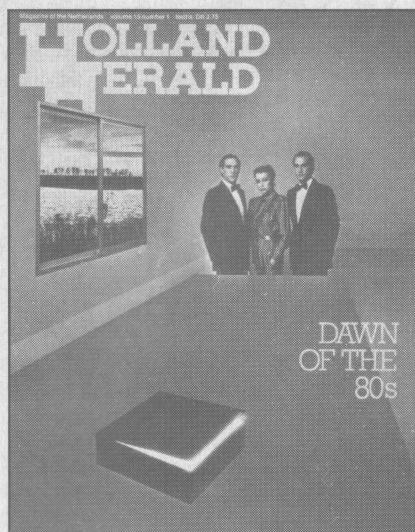
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The Netherlands delights all the senses, but the eye is especially favored. So much to see! So much to tell about! Now you can relax and share it with the folks at home. Here's where you can do it the fair-cost way, the *TELEPLAN* way:

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SEARCHING THE SUN FOR SIMPLE ANSWERS

Liam McAuley reports on Holland's role in an important new space probe

To primitive man, the Sun was an awesome and magical ball of fire, to be worshipped as a god. Today, we know that it is simply the closest of the countless stars in the universe. The energy on which we depend for light, for warmth, for life itself is produced by a continuous nuclear reaction in which the Sun changes its own mass into heat at a rate of four million tons a second. No longer magical, but perhaps no less awesome.

We have learned a lot about our local star in recent years, but there are many remaining questions. The answers to some of these should soon be supplied with the help of a small instrument, designed and made in Holland, that is now in orbit 572 kilometres from Earth aboard "Solar Max", a satellite launched a few weeks ago from Cape Canaveral in the United States. The craft's name refers to a current period of maximum activity on the Sun, associated with a high occurrence of sun-spots, solar flares, and other phenomena. Such periods recur about every 11 years, and astronomers throughout the world are understandably keen to make the most of the present phase to deepen their understanding of the Sun, and therefore of

stars in general.

Astronomy's attitude to the Sun has undergone two major revolutions since Ptolemy of Alexandria (AD 120-180) proposed a theory of the universe in which the Sun and all the other heavenly bodies moved around the Earth in a series of complicated geometrical relations. This was an unchallenged scientific and theological dogma until 1543, when Copernicus, a Polish churchman, argued that the Sun, not the Earth, was the hub of the planetary system. As the Copernican order won gradual acceptance, the Sun replaced Earth as the centre of man's universe. But as astronomers gradually learned more about more distant stars, and realised the existence of many galaxies beyond the Milky Way, the Sun was relegated once more — this time to the status of an ordinary star among about 100,000 million others in our galaxy alone.

Its diameter of 1,384,000 kilometres (109 times that of Earth) stretches our earthly imaginations, but as stars go, the Sun is modest. Betelgeuse, in the Orion constellation, for example, has a diameter about 600 times larger than it. To us the Sun remains all-important, but our puny planetary system is an infinitesimal dot in an ever-expanding universe. What Solar Max can tell us about our arm's-length neighbour — a mere 150 million kilometres away — may help us to know a little more about the myriads of other suns separated from us by thousands and millions of light years.

Solar Max's Dutch component is studying solar flares, which are brilliant and violent outbreaks of incandescent gas from the outer regions of the Sun. Known as HXIS, it is the only one of six instruments on board the satellite to have been built without funds from NASA, the US space agency. It was designed at the Laboratory for Space Research in Utrecht, with help from the University of Birmingham, England, and built with the aid of the

Fokker and Philips companies. The cost, including salaries and overheads, was Dfl 14 million (\$7 million).

HXIS stands for Hard X-ray Imaging Spectrometer, and the instrument is designed to detect sources of "hard" X-rays — high-energy, short-wave rays — which are produced only in the extraordinarily high temperatures at the core of the solar flares. By sending back pictures showing the areas of "hard" X-ray radiation, HXIS should enable scientists to identify the flares' hottest parts, and therefore their origins. "Hard" X-rays do not penetrate Earth's atmosphere — luckily for us, it seems — which is why they must be studied from space.

The HXIS project began about seven years ago in the form of "back-of-an-envelope" sketches, says Professor Kees de Jager, head of the Utrecht laboratory.

He and his colleagues knew through the scientific grapevine that NASA was likely to launch a satellite for solar studies in 1980. They had already worked out the basic principles of HXIS by the time the agency announced the proposed launch in 1974, when scientific laboratories throughout the world were invited to submit proposals to "get on board". It received more than 40 applications; the Utrecht scheme was given the go-ahead in 1976. This process — by which space research laboratories must tailor their projects to the targets and timetables of the space agencies — is an accepted part of the game, and in spite of the drawbacks, de Jager seems to enjoy the challenge of reconciling the rarefied aims of pure research with practical and commercial reality.

At one stage, his project fell behind NASA's strict schedule because of a complex technical problem. Realising that the snag would not be unravelled quickly, de Jager asked for three to four months to find a solution. The people at NASA were friendly, sympathetic, and firm: de Jager

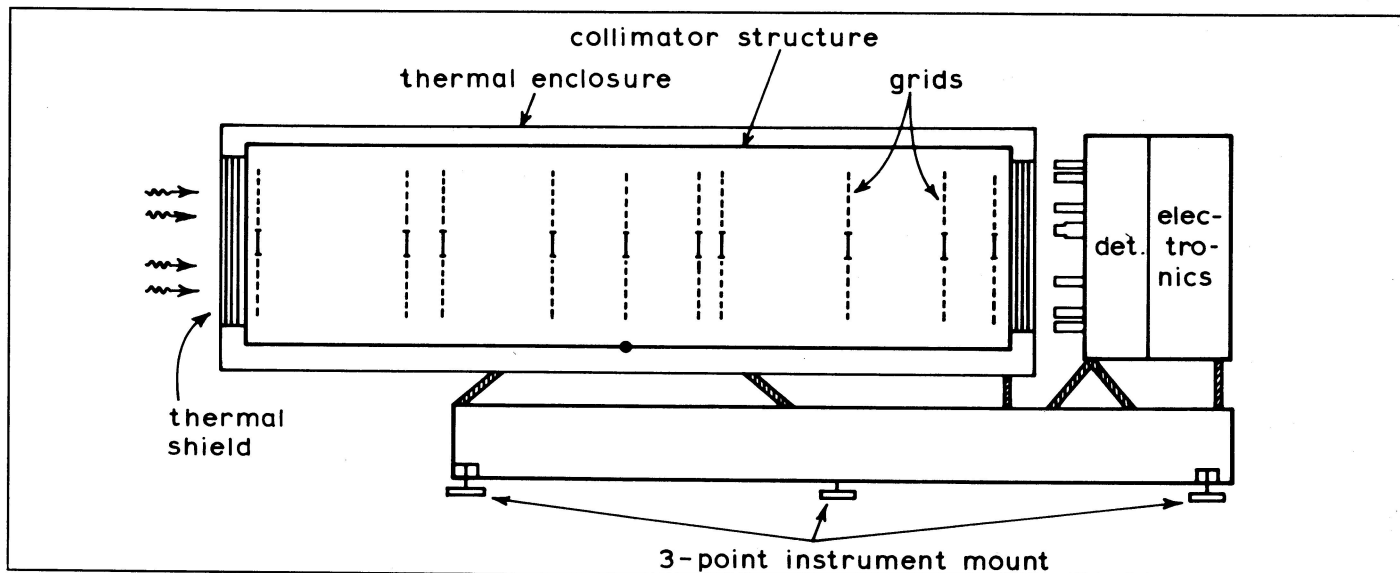
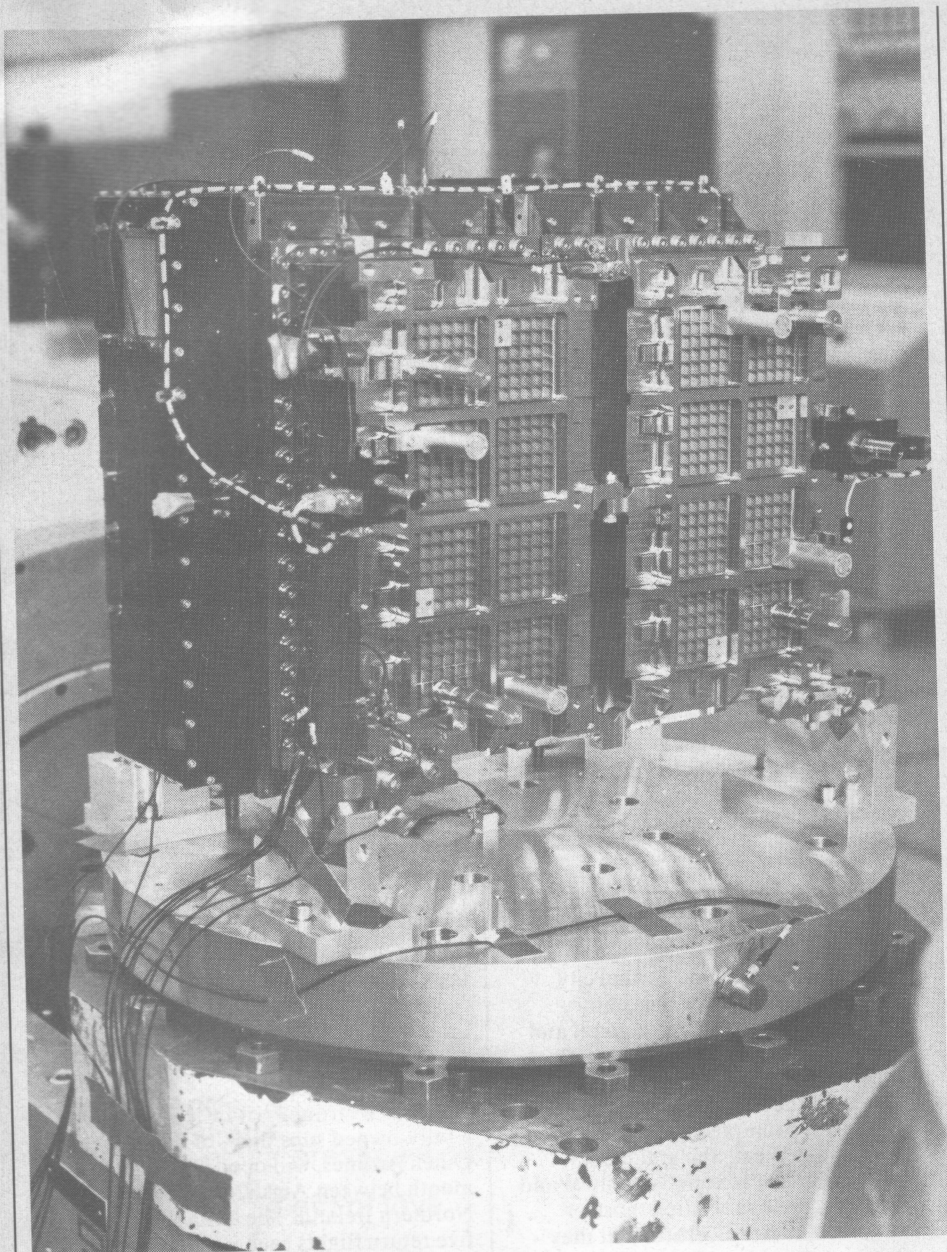
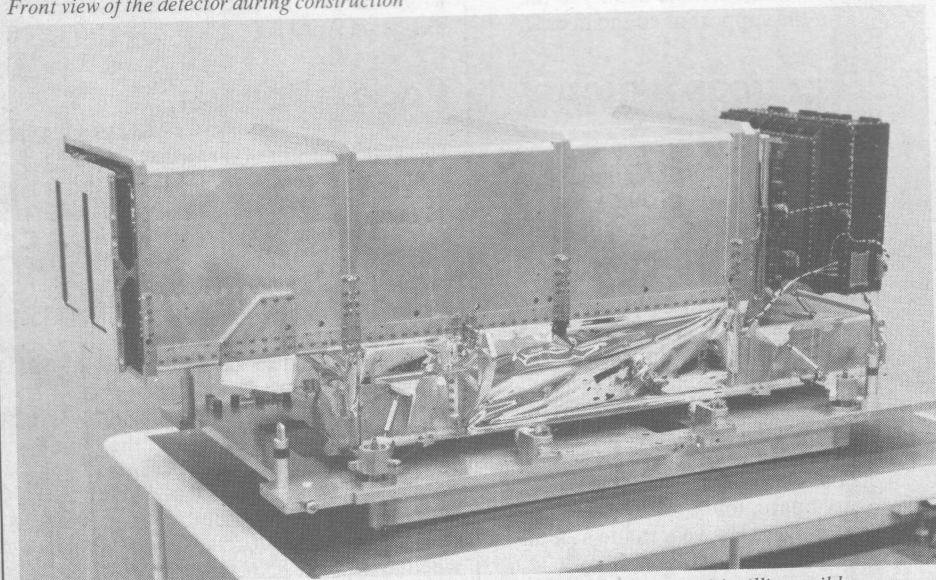


Diagram of HXIS: rays passing directly through the ten collimator grids fall on the detector (det.); the resulting pattern is relayed to Earth



Front view of the detector during construction



The finished instrument (see diagram opposite). Length: 1.4 metres; total cost: 14 million guilders

and his colleagues could solve their problem in six weeks, or get off the satellite. They solved it.

The instrument now in orbit — a prototype of it is on view at the laboratory — is about 1.4 metres long, and shaped rather like a shoe-box. At its front end is a heat shield, behind which is mounted a series of ten rectangular plates, or grids; these are in effect extremely fine sieves, each penetrated by more than a million tiny holes about $1/20$ th of a millimetre square. Collectively, this part of the apparatus is known as the collimator. Behind it lies the detector, which converts X-ray particles reaching it via the collimator plates into electronic pulses, which are then relayed back to earth and converted into a picture. The ten collimator plates are aligned so precisely behind each other that the detector can receive only those rays which have passed in a direct line through ten tiny holes; they must therefore have come from the part of the sun towards which the instrument is being aimed. This enables scientists to define the exact direction of origin of the rays received by HXIS, and therefore to pinpoint the core of the solar flare.

HXIS can take in only about $1/10$ th of the Sun in its "field of view" — an instrument capable of viewing the entire Sun would be impractically large. But the Utrecht scientists say that this is no real drawback, as solar flares are usually smaller than $1/10$ th of the solar disc, and their current incidence is so high that HXIS is bound to record an ample number before the Sun's activity begins to tail off again early next year.

By refining their knowledge about the "where" of solar flares, scientists may be able to answer the "why?", particularly by comparing the pictures received from HXIS with other data about the Sun's magnetic fields. These are believed to form loops here and there, anchored at the dark patches called sun-spots.

Pim van Tend, a young solar physicist working with de Jager, believes that these loops may "lock up" patches of gas, which eventually break out violently in the form of flares. (Professor de Jager likens this process to the pumping of air into a bicycle tube until it bursts the rubber casing.)

Like a true scientist, however, van Tend says it does not matter whether his theory is proved or disproved, as long as the matter is settled.

To the layman, it can all seem quite baffling, but Peter Hoyng, a senior member of the project, stresses that scientists nevertheless always accept the simplest possible explanation for the observed phenomena.

Professor de Jager agrees: "For instance, the main difficulty with the Ptolemaic theory was that it was very complicated. It was eventually abandoned when it was realised that the hypotheses that all planets move around the Sun resulted in a far simpler picture of the solar system."

Role for coal

The Netherlands' use of coal for energy production could rise sharply to about 26 million tonnes a year by the year 2000 from its present level of only 1.5 million tonnes, according to a government memorandum.

Economics Minister Gijs van Aardenne says in the document that coal is expected to fuel at least 40 percent of electricity production and meet more than 20 percent of total energy needs in 20 years' time, compared with about five percent of both at present. It is assumed that oil and gas, which now fuel almost 90 percent of electricity production, will then account for only 20 percent.

Van Aardenne says that coal consumption in the year 2000 could comprise 12 to 14 million tonnes for electricity production, five million tonnes for industrial fuel and 7.5 million tonnes for conversion into gas. And the use of coal for electricity production could be even greater if other energy sources, such as nuclear power, do not reach the 40 percent supply level projected for them.

A government memorandum on nuclear energy is expected later this year. Last August, the Government said it would allow two years for a public debate on whether new nuclear plants should be built. According to a recent opinion poll, 53 percent of the Dutch people are against nuclear energy.

Van Aardenne foresees no short-term prospect of reopening Dutch coal mines, the last of which was closed in 1974, and says that coal requirements will have to be met through long-term import contracts. The Netherlands has huge coal reserves. But these are very deep-lying, and the Government has accepted the advice of experts that it would be too costly to exploit them by traditional mining methods. He adds that the Government is closely following experiments abroad with new technologies, such as the underground gasification of coal, and that research will be carried out in Holland too. However, he says it will be "very long" before such technologies can be used.

Meanwhile, Shell Nederland, part of the Royal Dutch Shell group, has announced plans to build a plant capable of gasifying 1,000 tonnes of coal a day. The plant, planned for Moerdijk in the southern Netherlands, will cost 300 million guilders (\$150 million). The provincial electricity company of North Brabant intends to buy the coal gas, on terms to be agreed, for use in a 125-million-guilder power station to be built in the area.

Value in Amsterdam

Amsterdam is no longer one of the world's most expensive cities for visitors. According to a survey by the London *Financial Times*, it has dropped to 20th position in the price stakes and is considerably cheaper than neighbouring capitals.

The newspaper compared the cost of a three-day stay for a businessman in 66 cities. The dearest was London, followed by Jeddah, Paris, Frankfurt, Brussels, Abu Dhabi, Panama, Dubai, Tokyo and Moscow. New York came fifteenth. Amsterdam was \$168 cheaper than London, where the bill came to \$579 compared to \$556 in Paris, \$523 in Brussels, \$441 in New York, and \$411 in Amsterdam. This was the price of three nights with breakfast in a hotel, two first-class hotel dinners, dinner in an average restaurant, three bottles of wine, five whiskies, a glass of beer, two snacks, a hotel lunch, and a five-kilometre taxi ride.

Canals for The Hague?

Could The Hague become a canal city again? Around the turn of the century many of its waterways, then stagnant and smelly, were filled in to improve traffic flow. But now the city is undertaking a study to see if they can be restored.

The move was prompted by a city resident, Heleen van der Weel. She argued that canals like the 17th century Noordwal and Brouwersgracht once rivalled those of Amsterdam, and her assertion that they could restore considerable beauty to the centre won the support of councillors.

Fokker goes it alone

The Fokker aircraft company of Amsterdam and VFW of Bremen, West Germany, which merged in 1969, have gone their separate ways. The split stems from the German government's plans for restructuring its aerospace industry, which include a merger of VFW with another German company, MBB. The joint organisation's turnover last year was about \$550 million in West Germany and about \$475 million in the Netherlands. Shareholders of the Dutch company approved the split at a special meeting. Hartger Langman, chairman of the supervisory board, told them that Dutch Fokker operations last year made a small profit, which was not enough to pay a dividend. No dividend was paid for 1978.

But before its final decision to end the merger, Fokker carried out an extensive investigation which suggested it had very favourable prospects as an independent company.

Frans Swarttouw, chairman of the management board, told shareholders that the Dutch operations could sell more than they could produce at present. But the company would need to double or triple its turnover in the next decade to remain viable as an independent, and this would require significant investment.

Fokker also announced recently that two American commuter airlines and an undisclosed international airline have ordered a total of 13 of its F-28 aircraft, and placed options for six more to be delivered in 1980 and 1981. Total sales of the jet now stand at 159 to 41 operators in 28 countries.

Aid for Bangladesh

The Netherlands will provide Bangladesh with a grant of 94 million guilders (\$47 million) this year under a financial and technical co-operation agreement. The grant will be used for agriculture, health, land reclamation and family planning.

NLM to Ireland

The Dutch airline NLM Cityhopper, a fully-owned subsidiary of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, will open a service this month between Amsterdam and Belfast, Northern Ireland. The airline will make five return flights each week, on work days, with Fokker F-28 aircraft. The first flight will be on April 8.

Population rise

The Dutch population rose by 105,000 last year compared with an increase of 87,700 in 1978, according to the Central Statistical Office. The total population on January 1, 1980 was 14,090,500. The rise was due almost entirely to migration, which left a surplus of 44,800, compared with 28,100 in 1978. Net immigration from the former colony of Surinam was 15,800, compared with 4,700 in 1978.

The increase caused by the surplus of births over deaths was 62,000, almost the same as in 1978. The mortality rate dropped fractionally from 8.2 to 8.0 per 1,000. The steady fall in the number of marriages, which started in 1970, continued last year, when there were 85,600 marriages compared with 89,100 in 1978.



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Then we think you will agree with what Road & Track headlined their review of the Saab 99 Turbo, the car that started the turbo revolution and the predecessor to the 900 Turbo, with: "So much fun to drive that the price is irrelevant".

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Road & Track



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Car Division, Nyköping, Sweden.

Thread stronger than steel

A plastic thread which is much stronger and also much lighter than steel has been developed at the Laboratory of Polymer Chemistry at the University of Groningen in the north of the Netherlands.

The polyethylene fibres are being considered for such products as cables, suspension bridges, bullet-proof garments and surgical thread; other possibilities include the making of bicycles and fishing lines. The best threads — those without structural twists — can withstand 40 tons per cm². Although this is only one fifth of the theoretically calculated potential strength, it is already eight times as strong as high quality steel — and also eight times as light.

Research which led to this discovery began in 1970 when a work group was set up at the university under Dr A.J. Pennings.

After it was established that short fibres develop when polyethylene grains are placed in a solution which is stirred, attempts were made to link these and form a continuous

thread.

A student, A. Zwijnenburg, found a way of doing this — and so gained his doctorate. The method, which is in retrospect remarkably simple, is similar to the process used when spinning wool.

In one experiment a thread of about 10 kilometres has already been created.

Moving images

After estimating that a truck which travels about 100,000 kilometres a year is seen at least three million times, the Dutch company Omnimark B.V. has developed a process for decorating the side of such a vehicle with a blown-up, weather-resistant, full-colour photograph. Although the entire process from the time a slide is submitted takes three

weeks, clients need only be without the vehicle for half a day. While it has been possible to decorate vans with small photographs, the company claims this is the first time it has been possible on this scale — the photographs can cover an area of over two by four metres.

Broadcasting for all

Last month the ban on citizen band (CB) broadcasting was lifted in Holland and the Dutch Philips company — not surprisingly — introduced three transmitter-receivers and a wide range of accessories onto the market. Now anyone over 13 who has bought a licence from the post office may communicate by radio on 22 channels in the 27MHz wave band.



Blow-up for the road

The capacity of the new units is, as laid down, 0,5 watts. The AP 369 is a compact portable with a PLL frequency synthesizer and a digital channel selector. Like the AP 399, a more luxurious model consisting of three main parts, it has a "squelch" regulator for eliminating background noise. The AP 569 is a so-called "base station", intended for use in the home.

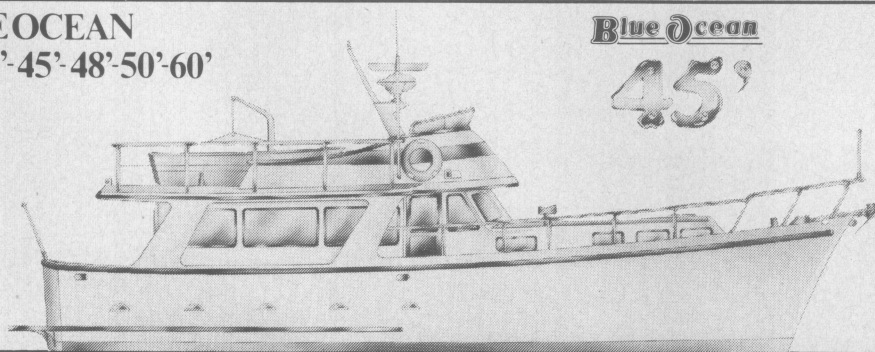
A new breath test

Not drunken motorists, but patients with certain internal abnormalities are the target of a new breath testing device now being manufactured by a Dutch firm which specialises in medical instruments.

Based on experiments conducted by Dr Michael D. Levitt at Boston's University Hospital and research done at the University of Minnesota Hospital, the breath test unit accurately measures the hydrogen content of exhaled air. This eliminates the need for conventional blood tests in establishing intestinal breakdown or absorption of carbohydrates and further makes it possible to detect abnormal growth of bacteria without administering radioactive compounds.

It was developed by Hoogstraat Medische Techniek, for specialists in internal medicine and gastro-enterology.

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Blue Ocean 45' is built in accordance with the standards of the American Bureau for Shipping.



Gijsbert Perlee rejuvenating one of his beloved barrel organs that still tinkle their merry music in the streets.

Barrel organs? Absolutely. But in KLM's Holland, you can also hear the organ that Mozart and Handel played.

Holland is alive with music.

On the streets of Amsterdam, carillons from the church towers ring out every quarter hour. At times they play Debussy, Bach, or, surprisingly, early American ragtime.

Bicycle bells and canalboat horns add their voices to the street symphony. Stop at a bar and listen to accordion music while you sip the good Dutch beer.

And be sure to look for one of Amsterdam's famous barrel organs. The one in our photograph is 100 years old and multi-talented. It plays the melody, beats drums, tinkles chimes and clashes cymbals like a well-rehearsed band.

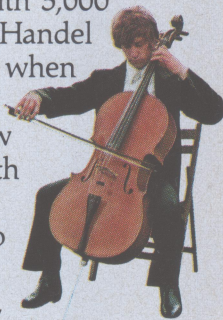


Somewhere in Holland, you can always find an organ recital. In the 13th-century St. Bavo's Church in Haarlem, you'll see the famous Christiaan Mullerorgan—a majestic instrument with 5,000 pipes and three keyboards. Bach and Handel played it in their time. So did Mozart when he was just ten years old.

Try to take in the Concertgebouw Orchestra and the National Ballet. Both are among the best the world offers.

Send for our free 240-page guide to Holland's sounds and sights. Write: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, AMS/MC, P.O. Box 7700, Schipol Oost, Holland.

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"Jean d'Albret – Écusson". Eau de Toilette, 4 oz. atomizer.

~~32,50~~ **24,50**

Diamond Shop

"Top Wesselton S.I." ± 1/2 ct. diamond.

~~3750,-~~ **2950,-**

Camera Shop

"Olivetti" Typewriter. Lettera 12.

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"Roamer" watch. Quartz analogue steel gent's watch.

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"Sony" TV 511-E. 5 in. b/w tv with 90° rotary screen. CCIR. 220 V a.c./12 V d.c./9 x 1.5 V batt.

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Beige tennis bag.

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"Raynald" French Grape Brandy Nap.

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"World Antiques". Introduced by Ray Strong, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museums.

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"Velvet Medallion". Wall pendant with everlasting flowers, dia. 18 cms.

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PORTRAIT IS PRESS PHOTO OF THE YEAR

The 'Best Press Photo of the Year' departs from the tradition of the award in two respects: first, it is in colour; second, it reflects rather than records a tragic event. Brendan Boyle reports on the reaction to this winning picture by American David Burnett of a Cambodian mother and baby (opposite). It was also voted number one in the News Features section

There were 904 disappointed photographers around the world when American David Alan Burnett won the Press Photo of the Year Award. And if the Press reaction in The Netherlands was anything to go by, they were 904 angry photographers after they had seen the winning picture.

The World Press Photo Contest has been organised by a special foundation in Holland for 23 years and has attracted ever-increasing entries. This year's contest drew 4,888 pictures from 905 professional Press photographers in 54 countries: the equivalent statistics for 1979 were 3,760, 720 and 50.

The Press Photo of the Year award is widely recognised as the top accolade a media photographer can receive and the "Golden Eye" trophies that go with the first prize in each of eight categories are passports to the top in a highly competitive business. The main award, though not the category prizes, also means a free holiday in Amsterdam to attend the prize-giving and collect a cheque for \$2,500 (£5,000). Most often, the winning picture portrays the fear, death or violence that goes with war and disaster. Critics sometimes argue that the winner is the person who happened to be in the right place at the right time, rather than the most skilful camera operator or the most cool-headed journalist.

This year, however, the winning picture is a thoughtful study of a Cambodian refugee woman with a baby. Taken at the Sa Keo refugee camp in Thailand, the colour photograph omits the overt horror of the Cambodian ordeal and reflects instead the tired waiting of the survivors.

The picture is set apart from the usual winning type because it is intended to reflect rather than record a horrible event. But the success with which the goal is achieved is the issue in debate. "Whether a photo like this one actually deserves the title 'Best Press Photo of the Year' (sic)

seems to me to be very doubtful: certainly, anyone who keeps an eye on the many specialist international photo journals could quickly find a number of pictures that better deserve the distinction," said Peter Dekkers, writing in the Dutch daily newspaper *Trouw*.

The Press Photo of the Year is selected from the winners in each category. In this case, the award went to the picture that also won the News Features prize.

The Spot News prize is the target of hard-news photographers whose business is the fast-breaking international story or the immediate action of disasters and accidents. The prize this year was taken by a West German photographer, Claus Bienfait, who captured the dramatic instant of a bomb-blast in Northern Ireland.

The nine jury members who had to sort through the vast entry included two Dutchmen. Those from outside The Netherlands included *Time* art director Walter Bernard, Olga Suslova, editor of Moscow's *Soviet Photo Magazine* and others from Indonesia, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Britain.

According to jury chairman Guus van der Heijden, managing director of the Dutch photo agency ANP Foto, the entry this year was better than last year's. Only the sports category was below standard, he said; and there were, perhaps, too few pictures reflecting daily life beyond the influence of war and misery.

Inevitably, the most popular subjects coincided with the main news events of the year — Cambodia, Iran, the Pope's travels abroad and Mother Teresa's Nobel Peace Prize. Of these, only the Pope did not feature among the 26 winning pictures.

The rising prominence of this competition, which was launched by three Dutch photographers in 1956, has led some to question the ethics of press photography. Critics claim there is too much emphasis on misery and that the search for a picture with a moral has been overtaken by the

search for the picture that will shock or sicken regardless of its latent meaning.

A six-picture series of a television cameraman being killed by flying debris from a disintegrating drag-racing car, eight shots that freeze the violent death of a motorcycle racer and a black-and-white study of death by firing squad in Iran do little to appease these critics.

But the winners this year do include subjects such as the survival of religion in the Soviet Union, infants learning to swim and a brilliant colour series on land-yacht sailing in the Sahara Desert. And for those who will accept distressing pictures with a moral, there are winning pictures showing child labour, the progress of post-war Vietnam and the new life of Cambodian refugees who have reached the freedom for which they risked their lives.

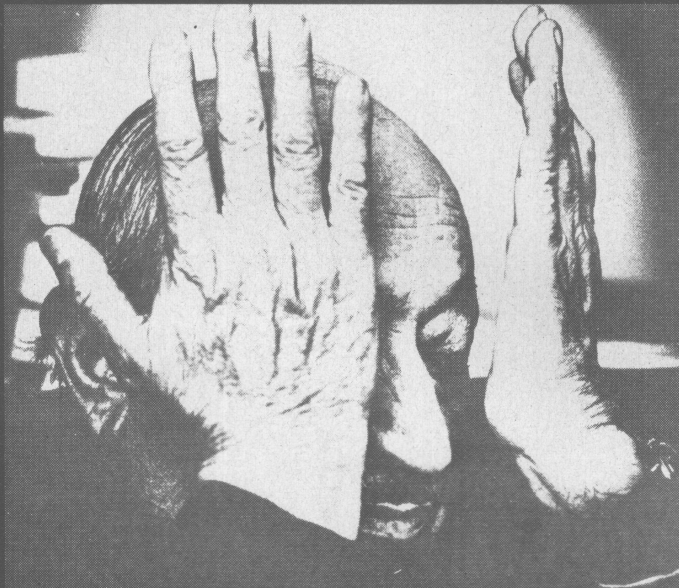
The awards included two new prizes that are a tribute to the prestige of this Dutch contest. The United Nations Award — a handsome, sculpted trophy and \$5,000 (£10,000) in cash — will be presented to Soviet photographer Leonid Evseevich Iakutin for his series called "On the land of Vietnam". The prize is for the picture or series that best reflects the ideals of the United Nations and it will be presented by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim when the World Press Photo exhibition opens at the UN headquarters in New York on May 19.

The second new prize, called the Oskar Barnack Award in honour of the man who invented 35mm still photography for Leica, was introduced for pictures on "man and his environment". It was won by Floris Bergkamp, a Dutch freelance, with a series on Greenpeace volunteers trying unsuccessfully to prevent the dumping of nuclear waste at sea.

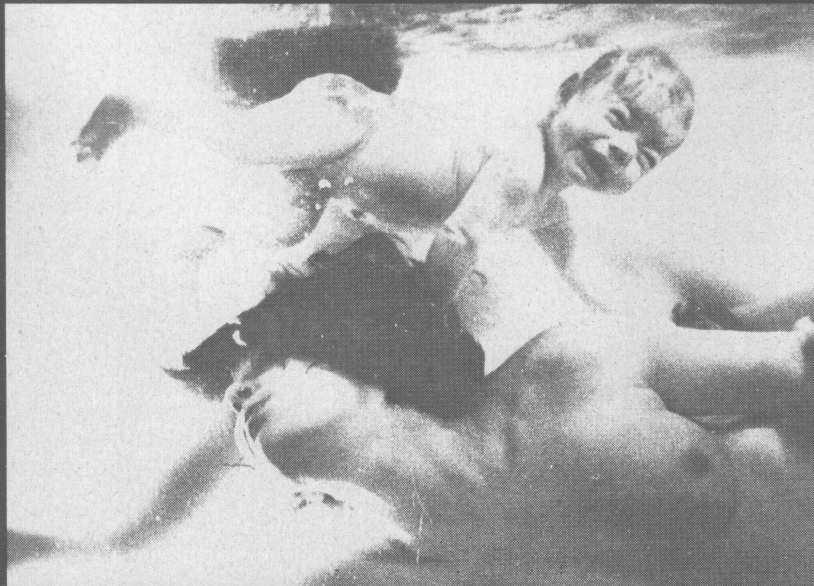
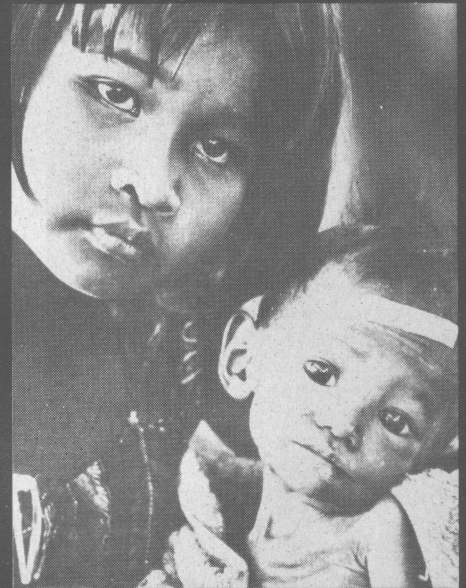
The prizes were presented by Dutch Foreign Minister Chris van der Klaauw when he opened the World Press Photo exhibition, which is on at the Amsterdam Tropical Museum until May 18.



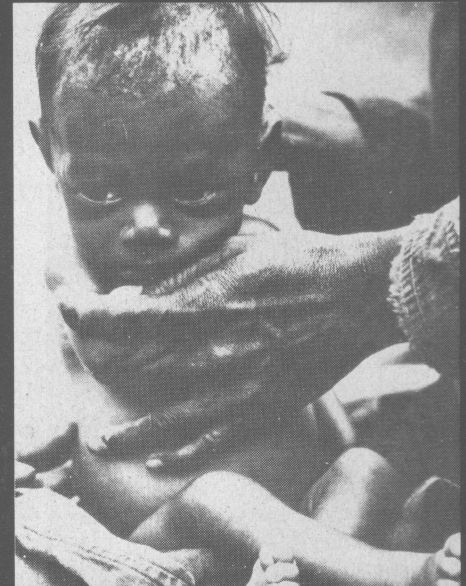
Winner Spot News: 'Bomb explosion in Northern Ireland' by Claus Bienfait, Hamburg



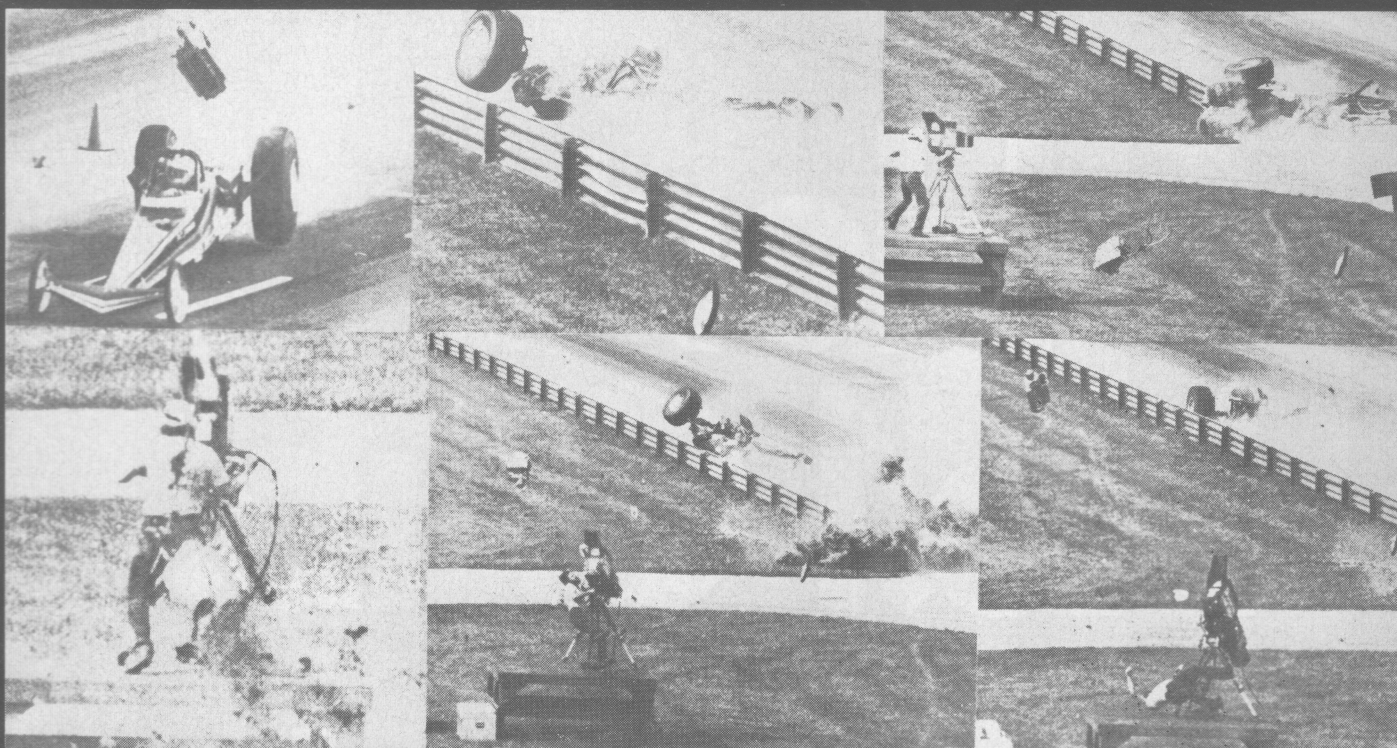
Winner Portrait section: 'Simon Wiesenthal' by Floris Bergkamp, Holland



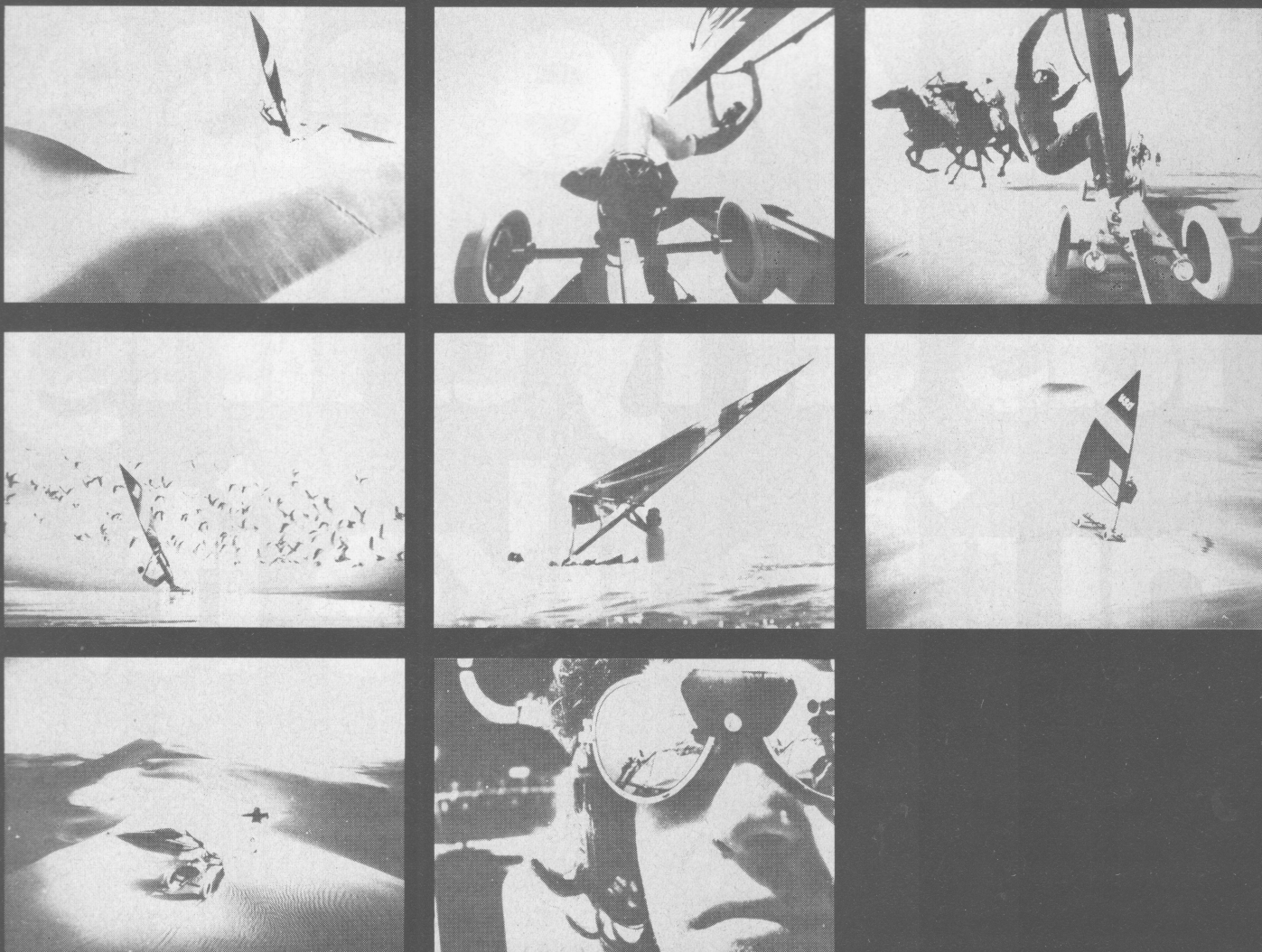
'Children's pool' by Sergej Vasiliev, Moscow; winner General Pictures



First in Picture Stories: 'Cambodian refugees' by Richard Olsenius, Minneapolis



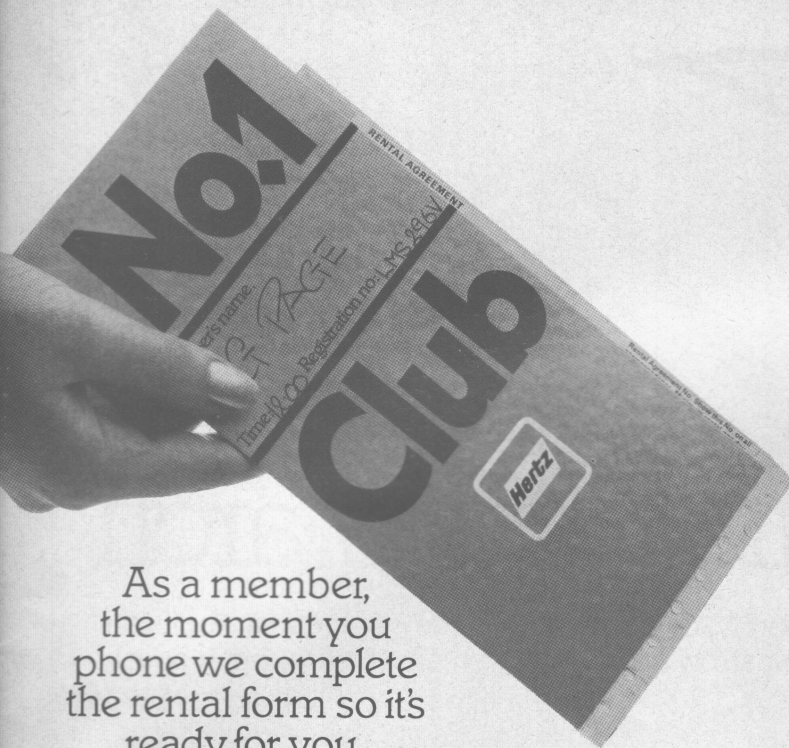
Winner of Photo Sequences: 'Fatal Hit' by Charles Robinson, New York



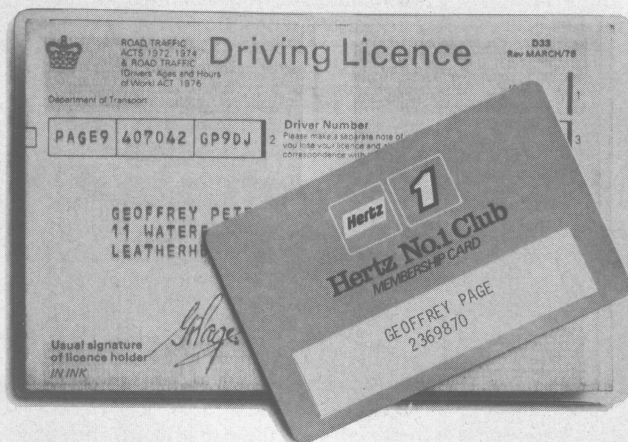
'Sahara Sailing' by Co Rentmeester, one of Colour Picture Story winners

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Juliana

the motherly monarch

On April 30, her 71st birthday, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands abdicates the Dutch throne. John Sparrow profiles the woman who brought modesty to the monarchy.

"Everyone who grows old must sooner or later face the sober fact that the strength fades and tasks can no longer be fulfilled as before. Then comes a moment when it is irresponsible to continue. I feel that the time is approaching for me to lay down my task as your Queen."

With these words Queen Juliana announced her forthcoming abdication to a surprised Dutch nation. In the down-to-earth manner that has been the hallmark of her reign, she said she would step down on April 30, her 71st birthday, in favour of her eldest daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix. Although the Press had speculated about an abdication on and off for years, the television and radio broadcast from Soestdijk Palace took Juliana's 14 million subjects unawares. On her 70th birthday last spring she scotched the rumours by saying retirement could not be further from her mind, and there had been no hint of an imminent abdication. Indeed, a few hours before the January 31 broadcast, the royal household's chief spokesman was vehemently denying anything was afoot. The decision saddened the Dutch, for while a monarchy in a progressive modern state like the Netherlands might seem an anachronism to some, Juliana ruled by popular assent. The royal house has long been regarded as a vital unifying factor in a country traditionally polarised in both the political and religious fields. Juliana gave it a modern face and is widely loved as an informal, grandmotherly figure with a distaste for pomp. Wim Kan, one of the Netherlands' top comedians, summed up many people's feelings when he said several years ago: "I am all in favour of a republic, but only if Juliana is its president." Her popularity has survived several royal scandals, the most dramatic being the

alleged influence a faith-healer had upon court matters in the Fifties, and Prince Bernhard's involvement in the Lockheed affair. Perhaps they even increased it, for each time public feeling was with the Queen.

She is seen as the monarch who broke with tradition and precedent and even as a girl mixed with the people, travelled by public transport and pedalled a bicycle through the crowded streets of The Hague. A modest, sympathetic woman, she abolished



The Queen announcing abdication on TV

the curtsy at court, simplified protocol, limited usage of the term "Your Majesty", and was devoted to many humanitarian causes, including movements to combat racialism and narrow the gap between the world's rich and poor.

As head of state she was the first Dutch monarch to be content with a small political role but nevertheless made her contribution to the peaceful post-war transition of the Netherlands from an agricultural and colonial state to a modern industrial one. The left-wing daily *De Volkskrant* reflected the popular mood most ably the morning after her broadcast: "She was not only a good head of state, but also a nice Queen.

People who are capable and pleasant at the same time are always going to be missed in public life."

The newspaper went on to say it would not be easy for Beatrix to succeed her mother, invoking a sentiment many people had expressed when Juliana herself had come to the throne in September 1948.

She was 39, less popular than her war hero husband, and she did not particularly want the crown. She would have preferred to devote herself to her children, and when her ailing but strong-willed mother, Wilhelmina, first talked of abdication a year before, her reaction had been dismay. Juliana was prepared and able but she dreaded the responsibility of being Queen. Nevertheless, on September 6, wearing a long dress of sapphire blue silk, an ermine-lined cloak of scarlet velvet, and a jewelled Juliet cap, she stood in Amsterdam's New Church for her inauguration.

As usual she had written her own speech, and it was emotive and personal. "Since the day before yesterday," she began, "I have been called to a task which is so heavy that nobody who considered it deeply would want it, but at the same time so splendid that I can only say 'Who am I to be allowed to attempt it?'"

"The opportunities of working for the common good which I am being granted are so great that, after considerable heart-searching, I have made up my mind to follow the vocation for which my parents took such great care to prepare me." Juliana was born on April 30, 1909, daughter of Wilhelmina and the German Prince Hendrik von Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The name Juliana came from Juliana van Stolberg, the mother of William the Silent, a woman who did much for the national cause in the 16th century struggle for independence from Spain. The

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Dutch greeted the birth enthusiastically, for after three miscarriages it had looked as if the royal couple would have a childless marriage. And in a turbulent Europe en route to the First World War, the uncertainty of who or what would succeed the last of the Orange family had been perturbing.

Of her daughter's early days Wilhelmina recorded in her autobiography *Lonely But Not Alone*: "She was a strong and healthy child, always a little in advance of her age in intelligence and knowledge." Those were carefree days for the Princess. The palace grounds in The Hague resounded to little-girl games, but strangely dolls and toy tea-sets were out. More to Juliana's liking was frog-catching in the ponds.

The one thing missing was the company of children her own age. To help remedy this the Queen decided a small class should be formed at the palace of Huis ten Bosch with herself giving religious instruction. But when Juliana was 10 her primary education came to an end and from then on it was private, solitary tuition. Wrote Wilhelmina: "We decided that she would have to finish her secondary education in less than the usual time, for the constitution laid down that, on completion of her 18th year, she would act as Regent if I should be unable to perform my duties, and, if I should die, would be my successor. This meant that at that age she should have completed her studies, including those on the academic level, and have acquired all the knowledge necessary for a ruling position."

No wonder Juliana detested her upbringing and vowed her own children would have a normal state education.

On May 2, 1927, a few days after her 18th birthday, Juliana was installed as a member of the Council of State, although for her the most important event of the year was her enrollment at Leiden University. The move, coming from Queen Wilhelmina, was seen as a tremendously democratic step. Although Leiden was a bastion of conservatism, a princess studying at a normal university was unheard of.

Juliana moved into 't Waerle, a house nearby Katwijk, with three friends. They called themselves the Merry Sea Stars and while the Princess obviously lacked the freedom of other students, protocol and sensibility were by no means the rule. Wilhelmina told in her book how the palace of Het Loo was "eminently suitable for all the activities that young people enjoy. The Sea Stars and the Zestigpoot [her student club] visited her often, and the *To Vivat* and other student songs were heard until late at night, accompanied on my piano."

The serious side of life at Leiden was taken up with national and international law, Dutch and French literature and the history of religion. In her second year the Princess attended lectures on mythology, Slavic literature, sinology and various aspects of water economy.

But although she followed scheduled

courses Juliana was not allowed to take the official examinations to gain her degree. She had not attended a normal school and passed the necessary examinations there, it was said in explanation. So she took a special test and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and Philosophy. Of this she would one day tell Prince Bernhard: "I never felt I earned it. It was a sham."

By the time Juliana was 26, the big question was: Whom will she marry? A German prince had always been a good wager because there were so many of them, and while staying at Igls in Austria in 1935 Wilhelmina and her daughter met one Bernhard zur Lippe-Biesterfeld. Bernhard lived in Paris at the time and the Dutch Ambassador to France had suggested he visit the royal family during his winter vacation.

The first meeting was a formal lunch where Wilhelmina did most of the talking, but later Bernhard and Juliana went skiing — alone. The bespectacled and studious-looking young German found the blonde

'An immensely lovable,
extremely shy and
exceptionally intelligent
girl, very much under
her mother's influence'
— Bernhard

Princess shy. As he would describe her in the years to come: "An immensely lovable, extremely shy and exceptionally intelligent girl, very much under her mother's influence. She had the touching innocence possessed only by a girl who had always lived inside the ivory tower which is the home of royalty, exposed to the gaze of the whole world but deprived of a clear view of the world outside. Her knowledge of the way and customs of the modern world was less than that of many much younger girls." Within days the couple were together again watching the Winter Olympics in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Bavaria. Bernhard suggested they meet again and the seeds of a romance were planted. Secret invitations to Holland were soon arranged, as well as a meeting in the Swiss Alps which ended in an engagement. Wilhelmina had wanted to keep it a secret for a few months until she thought the time ripe to tell the people. But Press inquiries began, rumours flew and rather than have a reporter beating her to an announcement the Queen introduced her future son-in-law

in a broadcast. The wedding took place in St. Jacobskerk, The Hague, in January 1937. The date chosen was the seventh, the day Juliana's grandparents, William III and Queen Emma, had married.

A little over a year later, on January 31, 1938, Princess Beatrix was born, followed on August 5, 1939, by Princess Irene. But the happiness that had been introduced to their home at Soestdijk Palace, 25 miles east of Amsterdam, was not to last long. The Second World War broke out, Germany invaded the Netherlands and the royal family fled to England. Even the redoubtable Wilhelmina crossed the North Sea, furious that she had not been allowed to fall in battle as the last man in the last ditch, like her ancestors.

The flight was from Noordeinde Palace in The Hague, where for several days the royal family had spent most of their time in an air-raid shelter, and where Bernhard had begun his war by machine-gunning any Luftwaffe planes that came within range of the palace roof.

An armoured truck took the royals to a waiting destroyer at IJmuiden. Normally the journey would have been completed comfortably in an hour but — escorted by two cars of guards and Bernhard with a machine-gun on his lap — the truck took four, avoiding the main highways for safety.

On reaching IJmuiden, the tension eased until a German bomber appeared as the truck was being ferried to the destroyer. Fortunately the pilot's mind was concentrated on dropping mines in the harbour and the royal party made it to the ship without trouble.

With the family in England, Bernhard left to rejoin the still-fighting Dutch. But on his return, just before the evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk, he considered his family would only be safe away from Europe. He stayed in London with Queen Wilhelmina, but the Crown Princess and her children set sail for Canada. If the Dutch people knew the future of the Queen was safe, it would keep their hopes alive, he said.

Juliana lived in Canada as a private citizen until 1945. Instead of a palace, her first home was a rented five-bedroomed house in a fashionable Ottawa suburb, and 11 people crowded into it: the Princess, her baby daughters, their nurse, an aide-de-camp and his wife, three security men, a friend of Juliana's and her small daughter. Servants were hard to come by and the Princess did her full share of the housework, making beds, dusting, vacuum-cleaning and washing up.

By all accounts she adapted well and one story tells how Juliana consoled a companion who complained of over-crowding, by saying: "When you forget something upstairs at Soestdijk you have to walk a mile to get it."

Certainly she enjoyed the freedom of her new lifestyle, and she once confided to a journalist that even in post-war years she



PHOTO: SPAARNESTAD

Aged 9, with Wilhelmina and Hendrik



PHOTO: ZIEGLER

With grandmother Emma (left) and mother in 1933



PHOTO: SPAARNESTAD

In folk costume of Zeeland province (1924)



PHOTO: RIJKSVORLICHTINGSDIENST

Wedding portrait of Juliana and Prince Bernhard zur Lippe-Biesterfeld



PHOTO: POLYGOON

1939 — walking with baby Beatrix to air-raid shelter before escape to England

never felt more relaxed than in Canada. Her neighbours remember a friendly woman without the airs they had expected of someone with a royal upbringing. She would look after their children, queue quietly in Ottawa stores, catch a movie from the stalls of local cinemas and drink coffee at a Woolworth's counter. Those closer to her knew another Juliana; the woman who overcame a natural shyness to become ambassador for her country in North America. Often she was away from home, travelling across Canada, and visiting the United States where she was a frequent guest of president Roosevelt. On top of this she visited the former Dutch colony of Surinam, on the shoulder of South America, and the Dutch Antilles islands in the Caribbean. She did not return to the Netherlands until May 2, 1945. The country was in ruin and she was soon involved in relief work for those who had suffered so terribly in the hunger winter of 1944-45. For months she was fully occupied as head of the Council for the Rehabilitation of the People of the Netherlands.

Her family, too, demanded time. A third daughter, Margriet, had been born in Ottawa, and in 1947 came Princess Marijke, or Christina as she would become known. Soon after ascending the throne in 1948, Juliana is reported to have said: "For a queen, the task of being a mother is just as important as for every other woman in the Netherlands." And it was parental concern for her youngest child which led to a constitutional crisis over the alleged influence of someone the popular press called a female Rasputin.

While she was carrying Christina, the Princess caught German measles, probably on a hospital visit. As a result the baby was born almost blind and although her sight improved in later life, at the time doctors could do no more than restore blurred vision in one eye.

The baby was about eight months old when Bernhard was told of a faith-healer called Greet Hofmans. She had, he was assured, already cured tuberculosis and blindness with her prayers and members of the court encouraged her invitation to the palace. The faith-healer seemingly did little for the child, but she won the confidence of the Queen, a deeply-religious woman, and remained close to her until the mid-Fifties. According to foreign Press reports the mystic wielded sinister influence over Juliana and had caused a rift between the royal couple. Some said Hofmans' pacifist preachings had led the Queen to disagree with the Dutch Government's line on rearmament in the Cold War, and the position of Nato. Rumours of abdication came to nothing, however, and in 1956 a government committee investigated the allegations and announced the Queen had broken all relations with the healer. Greet Hofmans died a forgotten woman in Amsterdam in 1968.

As for Christina, by the age of 10 her sight

had so improved she was able to read and to cycle two miles to school every day, and in her teens it became obvious her handicap was not going to affect her independence. In 1966 she left home to enrol at an academy for social studies, spent two years at Groningen University, and studied music and singing at the Vincent d'Indy college in Montreal. Today she lives in New York with her Cuban-born husband, Jorge Guillermo, their two-year-old son, Bernardo, and nine-month-old Nicolás.

Troubles within the royal family have provided Juliana with the greatest challenges of her reign. In 1964 a second crisis hit the court when Princess Irene was secretly converted to Roman Catholicism and later wed a Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, Prince Carlos Hugo of Bourbon Parma.

Not only has the House of Orange been staunchly Protestant for 400 years, according to the Dutch constitution Irene was obliged to ask permission of parliament to marry. She didn't, having

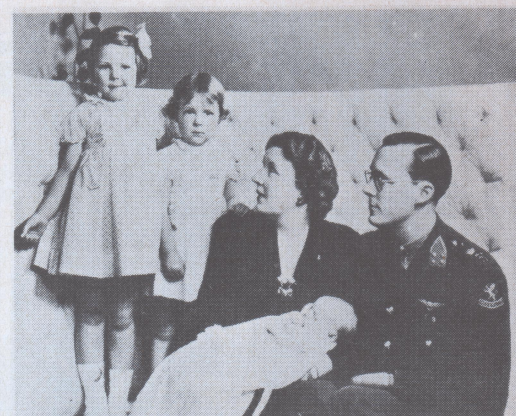
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‘For a queen, the task of  
being a mother is just as  
important as for every  
other woman in the  
Netherlands’ — Juliana

~~~~~

been warned approval could not be expected because of Carlos' political position, and forfeited all rights of succession to the Dutch throne. Juliana threw constitutional caution to the wind in an attempt to stop the marriage. At one point she boarded a government aircraft and set off for Spain with the reported intention of bringing her daughter home. Prince Bernhard went with her, and at a stopover in Paris seems to have persuaded her not to continue her mission. After he telephoned The Hague, the plane returned to the Netherlands. On April 26, after five months of international attention, Irene married Carlos in the Borghese Chapel of the Santa Maria Maggiore Basilica in Rome. Juliana, like Bernhard, officially supported the Dutch Government and neither attended the ceremony. They watched it on TV at Kasteel Diepenheim in Holland. At least, they watched half of it before a power cut blacked out the screen.

An even bigger furore surrounded the



Family portrait — thousands were dropped over Holland



Juliana at her inauguration in 1948.



February 1953 — Juliana visits flood victims in Zeeland



PHOTO: SPAARNESTAD

Juliana with Eleanor and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, 1943



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

Faith healer Greet Hofmans: great influence on the Queen



PHOTO: ANEFO

Return from exile, Holland, 1945



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

Early official portrait of Juliana as queen



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

Churchills visit Holland, Soestdijk Palace, 1947



PHOTO: RIJKSVORLICHTINGSDIENST

Princesses Irene, Christina, Margriet, Beatrix (1955)

marriage of Crown Princess Beatrix to German diplomat Claus von Amsberg two years later (see page 37).

But perhaps the hardest blow to the monarch came in 1976 when Prince Bernhard was named in connection with the Lockheed affair. After a government inquiry he resigned all his military and business posts.

The Queen, though, won general admiration by accepting the government's criticism of her husband and remaining on the throne rather than abdicating and provoking a constitutional crisis. Through all the controversies Juliana's popularity simply continued to grow. As the quality daily *NRC Handelsblad* put it, her behaviour was seen to be compassionate and motherly. She was above Lockheed, and when the *Algemeen Dagblad* newspaper ran an opinion poll in the wake of the abdication announcement, it found 89 percent of the people questioned were in favour of the monarchy.

While her personal life has not been easy, neither has the period of her reign. Since 1948 the Netherlands has gone through a turbulent era of change, and Juliana's first years as Queen were particularly difficult.

After a bloody struggle the Dutch East Indies became the independent Republic of Indonesia and, to a country still recovering from war, it was a heavy economic blow. Around 10 percent of the national income came from the East Indies before the Second World War and Dutch investments there amounted to over \$1,200,000,000. The Dutch sought new trade to compensate and, in the meanwhile, Marshall Aid played an important role in the country's economic survival.

Juliana felt a deep debt to Americans for wartime and post-war help. When invited to pay a State visit to the US in 1952 she made her feelings known in a speech to Congress which received an ovation. The theme was international cooperation, and she commented: "Our world has need of cooperation as close as that existing between the cells of one body. The only feasible basis for international cooperation is trust. Cooperation will have no basis if there is no trust; it will be doomed to failure."

She called for more spending on social needs and less on defence, and during her stay made a number of speeches which were deemed to be attempts to break the Cold War mentality. Some interpreted this as the unsavoury influence of Greet Hofmans. "Doubtless these speeches are well-intentioned," admonished the Amsterdam newspaper *Het Parool*. "Nevertheless we realize with painful embarrassment . . . that all this might leave the impression that Holland is a queer country." In 1980 the newspaper would no doubt take a very different line.

The Dutch used their Marshall Aid well and by January 1953 were the first people to tell the US they needed no more. As one

crisis ended a new disaster loomed, though. Holland's age-old enemy the North Sea breached the dikes in the south-west of the country and 1,700 died in the subsequent flooding. For days on end the Queen criss-crossed the disaster area, visited evacuation centres with food and clothing and helped comfort the homeless and bereaved. Said the *NRC*: "In those bleak February days solidarity and sympathy were heart-warming reality."

Juliana showed then that she was tireless, an asset made obvious on many subsequent occasions. In October 1955, for instance, she became the first reigning Dutch monarch to visit Surinam and the Antillean islands. Ten months earlier these former Dutch colonies had become autonomous members of a tri-partite Netherlands kingdom. She had visited them before, as Crown Princess, but as Queen she was setting the seal on a new relationship. For three weeks, plane, river boat, native canoe and horse-drawn carriage took her through all six Antillean islands and through Surinam from capital to jungle

'If my destiny had not
lain elsewhere, I should
have liked to become a
social worker' —
Juliana

village.

Until recently, a normal working day for the Queen was close to 12 hours, says a palace source, and while abroad, her programmes were always ridiculously heavy. Indeed her massive reserves of strength often left her companions exhausted. Once, climbing the pyramids near Mexico City, she noticed Foreign Minister (now Nato Secretary-General) Joseph Luns was not by her side. He had not made a move and the Queen invited him to climb with her. "I think," replied Luns, "it is better that Your Majesty has a live Foreign Secretary than a dead one." Another well-noted incident occurred during a vacation by the Caspian Sea. Returning from a boat trip the harbour had just come into view when she announced: "I shall swim the last stretch." Before anyone could stop her she jumped over the side. Her security chief had no choice — he followed suit. For two hours he swam towards shore, a respectable distance behind the unconcerned Queen.

Much of her energy has gone into social

work. She once confided to a university friend: "If my destiny had not lain elsewhere, I should have liked to become a social worker." She has been involved with social affairs since the early Thirties when the consequences of the economic depression were felt. Her work helped to establish the National Crisis Committee, and when the economic recession in the second half of the Fifties caused widespread unemployment in agriculture, Juliana visited distressed areas to see for herself what was happening. Child welfare throughout the world has been her concern. Launching the Netherlands Child Welfare Scheme in the mid-Sixties, she said: "The people of tomorrow have no say in the disastrous happenings, the discords in the adult world, and they stand bewildered. They have a right to food and drink, to be healthy and to build up their own world in their play. Most important of all, a child must be surrounded with love. No one can live without receiving love. In fact, no human being lives without giving love. To live is to live for someone else."

Her favourite statesman shared her social awareness: ex-premier Dr. Willem Drees Sr., the man who ended poverty for thousands of Dutch people by introducing state pensions for all. She once told him: "You, of course, carry the political responsibility. But I carry the moral responsibility."

The monarch has no power to wield in the Netherlands but she does have influence, even in the formation of the coalition cabinets the Netherlands' proportional representation inevitably brings. She chooses an *informateur* to find a political leader to form an alliance reflecting the popular vote. Her influence comes too in the close contact she has with ministers. A sovereign's refusal to grant royal assent to acts of government in the Netherlands would probably see the end of the monarchy, but nevertheless Juliana has been no rubber stamp. She has been known to discuss new measures with ministers for hours, offering advice and sometimes pushing for modifications. *De Volkskrant* commented recently that no president could have shown greater adroitness. Perhaps the final word on Juliana should come from former premier Joop den Uyl, leader of an opposition Labour Party whose left wing vents republican rumblings from time to time. On hearing her January 31 broadcast, he said: "Her abdication fills us with sorrow. One can hardly imagine the Netherlands without her. Queen Juliana has given substance to the monarchy in a democratic way. Keen-witted and independent in her judgement, she performed her task as a constitutional monarch with great wisdom. "She did so in a way which gave numerous people close affinity with her. They recognised in her humane ways their own aspirations and problems, right across party lines. She became one of us."



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

Juliana opens Parliament last year



PHOTO: ANP FOTO

Out for a spin with Bernhard, 1967



PHOTO: ANEFO

Entertaining in the palace garden



PHOTO: ANP FOTO

Royals at wintersport. Back row (l. to r.): Irene, Margriet, Carlos, Beatrix, Claus, Bernhard, Juliana



PHOTO: ANP FOTO

The Queen with her successor Princess Beatrix



PHOTO: ANEFO

'She became one of us' — Joop den Uyl



PHOTO: JAN STERK

'She was not only a good head of state, but also a nice Queen' — De Volkskrant



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Is Juliana really the wealthiest woman in the world?

The wealth of the House of Orange has long fascinated Dutch and foreign observers alike. In defiance of the laws of optics the Dutch royal family's fortune increases with the distance of the viewer. In his recent book, "Queen Juliana, the story of the richest woman in the world," American author William Hoffman estimates her wealth at more than 600 million dollars. The Guinness Book of World Records makes no mention of Juliana but lists her mother, the late Queen Wilhelmina, as the wealthiest woman in the world, with a fortune of more than 550 million dollars.

The Dutch have taken a more sober view of their royal family's riches. The most detailed independent estimate made recently was by two journalists writing for the weekly *Haagse Post*. In an article entitled "The poverty of the House of Orange," it concluded that the Queen was worth a "mere" 25 million dollars — less than a twentieth of the foreign estimates. While even this figure would make Queen Juliana an extremely wealthy woman the *Haagse Post's* investigations revealed "archaic conditions" in the royal palaces where for many years under Wilhelmina the honour of working for the House of Orange was considered reward enough, without the need for a decent salary. When earnings were set at reasonable levels and the Dutch trade unions were first allowed to negotiate annual wage agreements in 1963 this placed such a strain on the royal finances, that the Queen's personal fortune began to be eaten into at an alarming rate. This prompted Dutch parliamentarians, after several years' debate, to agree rises in the state's stipend to the royal family and led to the state taking on many of the royal expenses. The problems of accurately assessing an individual's fortune are enormous. The discretion with which the Dutch have always treated their royal family increases

the difficulties. Royalty's shareholdings for example are impossible to unravel since companies issue only "bearer" and not "registered" shares in Holland. The share belongs to whoever physically holds the certificate and the company has no list of its shareholders. Even without this obstacle nominees are almost certainly used while no bank would reveal who it was working for.

Jewels, antique china tea services and works of art can be valued, though their worth will depend on a changing market. But they earn no income unless sold and the idea of selling off the crown jewels would be unthinkable. The daily newspaper *De Telegraaf* revealed earlier this year that Queen Juliana had set up four trusts to look after, respectively, the royal jewels, historical books and documents, paintings, and her more personal possessions. Princess Beatrix will therefore only "borrow" these treasures when she becomes queen.

Most sources for the estimates that have been produced of the Queen's wealth remain vague. The Guinness Book of Records does not say where its information comes from though it does speak of the "intractable difficulties" of assessing personal wealth. William Hoffman's controversial book speaks of Juliana as "the wealthiest Dutch citizen". Mr Hoffman produces no direct evidence of her wealth however and he is content to rely on American magazine estimates and her reported shareholdings in a couple of major Dutch companies.

The *Haagse Post's* investigation is the most convincing, though even this resorts in the final instance to saying only that its reporters' estimate of 25 million dollars, produced after months of research, was "not denied by people in a position to know". This figure is based on the eight

million dollars which Queen Wilhelmina was estimated to be worth in 1940 by the German occupiers of Holland who were intent on confiscating the royal family's fortune.

This figure of eight million dollars, the first realistic estimate to be made in recent times, was revealed in 1974 by Professor Lou de Jong in his official history of the Netherlands during the Second World War. In this study, "On the power of the king", the Dutch journalist,

H.A. van Wijnen, notes that only one man, apart from the Queen's own financial advisers, can know her real private wealth, and that is the inspector of taxes.

Van Wijnen cites an instance in 1970 when a small circle of ministers was told that the Queen was about twentieth in the list of rich Dutch citizens, a placing which Prince Bernhard has repeated in public.

One thing is certain from published records. Queen Juliana is not the best paid monarch in Europe. Despite parliament's efforts to boost her income in the early 1970s she still lags behind Britain's Queen Elizabeth II. The British monarch received 4.8 million dollars from the state in 1979, nearly double the 2.7 million dollars Juliana can expect this year. The royal families as a whole are more evenly balanced. The six million dollars paid to the top 11 members of the British royal family is not markedly higher than the 4.5 million dollars paid to the four senior members of the Dutch royal household. Queen Juliana has the advantage however of not paying tax on her income.

A comparison of the wilder claims made for Juliana's wealth and the simple life style chosen by the Queen indicate her fortune is less fabulous than many have suggested.

But this simplicity, say the cynics, is merely an appeal to the strong Calvinist traditions of her subjects. The riddle remains.



Prince Bernhard — "The Queen is not even the wealthiest person in Holland"

PHOTO: ANEFO

**An intimate look
at the bedside chest
in the Versailles suite
of the George V.**

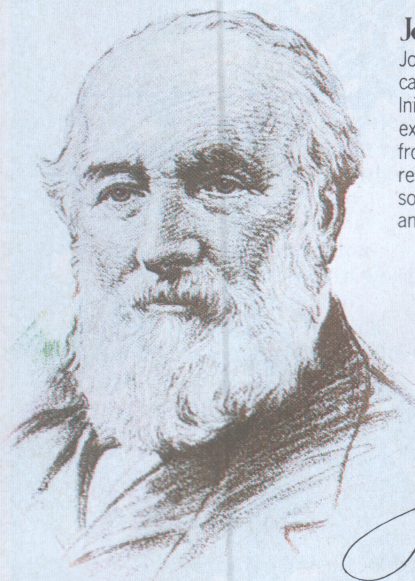


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PHOTO: ANP FOTO

Queen to be

'I wouldn't orientate myself so broadly if I didn't know what lay ahead'

From then she had to get used to living in the limelight. As a school girl she showed her displeasure at this factor of her life when she approached a crowd that had gathered behind her in the street and said: "This is what I look like from the front and" — turning round — "this is what I look like from behind. Now are you satisfied?" Queen Juliana, sympathising with her daughter, once appealed to the Dutch nation not to treat her children as extraordinary beings. Her husband, however, did not support this. "It belongs to the job," he said.

Years later Beatrix — who went to an ordinary school and studied at Leiden University like her mother — commented that "the moment the monarchy has to be sold, is the moment that marks the end of the monarchy."

This is, in fact, a possibility she has considered. "I can understand that some people are against the monarchy," Beatrix once said, "but as long as people ask it of us, we will do what we can to serve."

Now 42, Beatrix has to follow the reign of a warm Queen who has become widely loved as a grandmother-figure. Naturally, comparisons have been made of the two women. Juliana is seen as religious and mystical, Beatrix as realistic and down-to-earth; the mother is a good listener, the daughter tends to be short with people. Both are considered energetic and practical with a resistance to superfluous ceremony. They share a strong sense of duty and wide interests.

Beatrix, who is said to get on better with her father, with whom she has more in common, has said of her mother and herself: "I recognise myself in her and she probably recognises herself in me, but nevertheless we are very different in many respects."

The name Beatrix means bearer of happiness, and in her home life, at least, that seems to be the case. She and her husband are said to be "clearly in love" and "very fond" of their three sons.

Her engagement to the German-born diplomat, Claus von Amsberg, was unpopular — memories of the Second World War, when German forces occupied the country, were still vivid and the people

resented his nationality. Despite widespread protests, Beatrix stood firm — Claus was the man she wanted to marry, and that was that. Nevertheless, the couple emphasised that they understood the hostility and respected the very real reasons for it.

The Princess further insisted on being married in Amsterdam although this was considered unwise. Bitterness was particularly strong in the capital, which had lost the majority of its large Jewish population to the Nazis during the war. On March 10, 1966, the couple were married in the Westerkerk, their arrival at the church marred by smokebombs and accompanied by jeers as well as cheers. Riot police and demonstrators struggled among the spectators; leaders of the Jewish community boycotted the event.

Subsequently, Claus, who was given Dutch nationality, was made a prince of the Netherlands. He impressed the people by learning to speak their language well — unlike his father-in-law, Bernhard, he managed to lose his German accent. Before long, his personality gained him the popularity he initially lacked.

On April 27, 1967, the couple's first child, Willem-Alexander, was born. The following year Beatrix gave birth to Johan Friso and in 1969 to Constantijn. While the children were very young, she concentrated on her family — once lamenting the difficulties of being a mother and a working woman.

Having studied sociology, law, economics and parliamentary history, Beatrix later commented that she saw her duty as Crown Princess as learning as much as possible. "I wouldn't orientate myself so broadly if I didn't know what lay ahead. It is unavoidable that you take account of that in everything you do."

During the past few years, in particular, Beatrix has prepared intensively for the task which now awaits her. And the interview with her that was published in *Margriet* suggests she feels ready to perform it. She regards her duty as serving as best she can, given her personal limitations and those placed on her. "If you succeed in that and can, at the same time, find your own identity, then it is a marvellous function. Very heavy, with many difficult sides, but a tremendous task."

The Crown Princess added that her function was something she had consciously accepted, not simply felt obliged to fulfil. "I see my function as a calling rather than destiny," she said. "I have definitely had a moment in my life when I thought: yes, now I accept it, now I really accept it."

An arrogant woman with a starchy hairstyle and a sharp tongue has featured often lately in the news — as has a dignified woman with a dimpled smile and a strong will: both descriptions have been applied to Crown Princess Beatrix who is soon to take over as Queen of the Netherlands from her mother. Since Queen Juliana announced her intention to abdicate, thousands of words have been printed in an attempt to introduce the country's new monarch; while her critics and admirers agree Beatrix is a very intelligent person, they are less unanimous about how likable she is. And it has become clear that there is considerable uncertainty about her true character. One reason for this is that the Princess avoids publicity if she possibly can and rarely grants interviews.

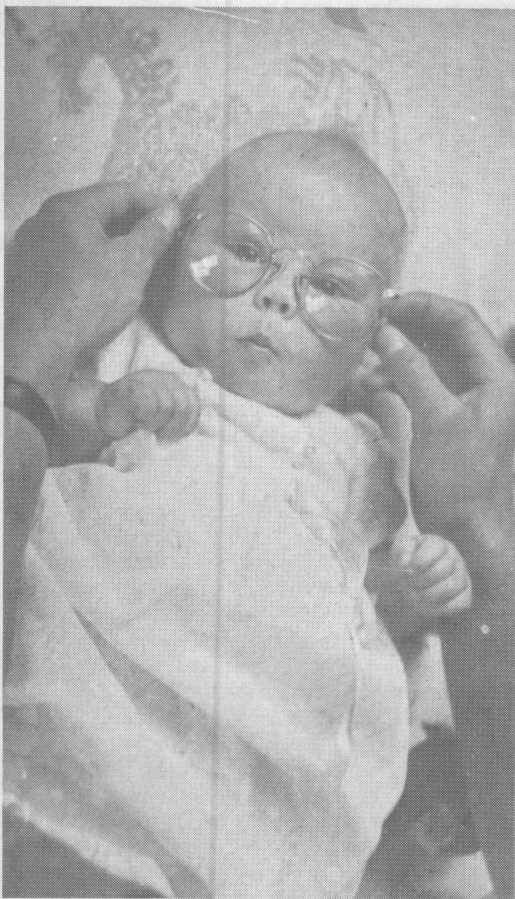
It is known that she keeps in touch with current events, has travelled widely and is particularly concerned about matters which affect children. Further, she is an accomplished horsewoman, an experienced sailor and a talented sculptress.

She has been described, to give just a few examples, as aloof, a good friend, decisive, stubborn and impulsive. She has also been called conceited, but Beatrix denied this when she did give an interview a few months ago to the women's weekly magazine *Margriet*. "If I had to put a finger myself on my weakest point, it would be that I'm impatient. I try to fight it because I have noticed it sometimes causes problems."

Her father, Prince Bernhard, has said: "Beatrix has a very strong, sometimes domineering, character." And a journalist, Ans Herenius, who accompanied the Princess on a tour of China, said afterwards: "Beatrix is not reserved, as some people say, but she is careful. She has to be."

In fact, Beatrix has become increasingly careful about what she says as she has grown older. Even so, it seems she will not be allowed to forget some of her less popular earlier comments. Still quoted, for example, is a statement she made when she was 17 — "When I'm Queen, I must know the important people. Not the ordinary citizens — you only have to wave to them." This remark — more tactless than untrue — and others like it, were presumably not ignored by her parents either. Years later Beatrix said her mother had taught her always to remember her position. "You can never forget about it, not for a moment," said the Princess.

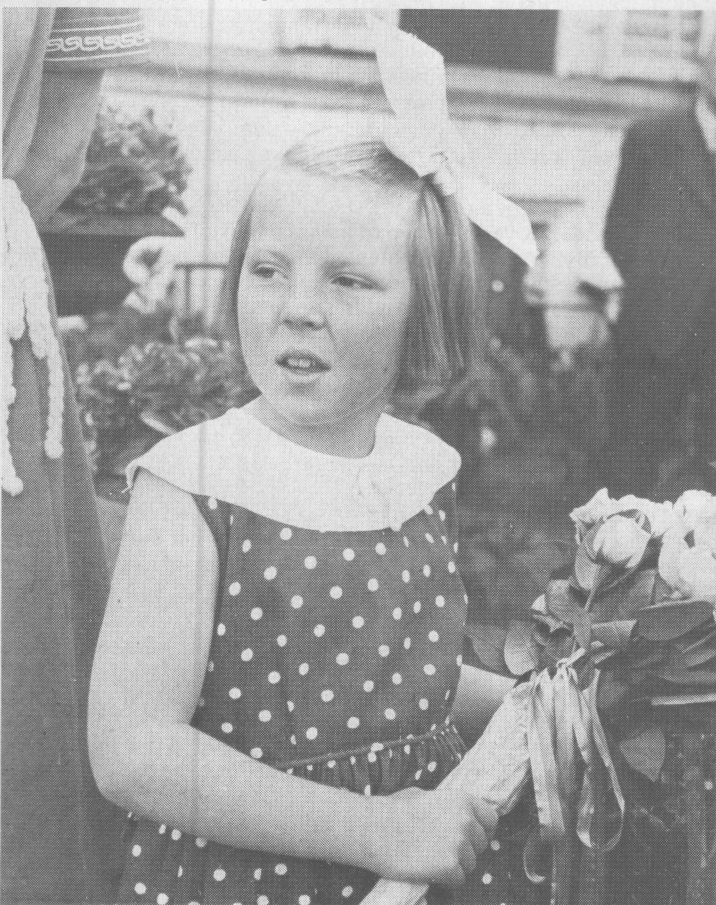
She was seven years old when Holland was liberated after the Second World War and she returned home with her mother and sisters from exile in England and Canada.



Baby Beatrix behind father's spectacles



Switzerland, 1939 — Juliana, Beatrix and Saint Bernard



'A strong character, sometimes domineering' — Bernhard on Beatrix



With Lady Bird Johnson and John Kennedy a few months before his assassination



Courting Claus at Soestdijk Palace, 1965



PHOTO: SPAARNESTAD

Stormy wedding procession in Amsterdam, 1966



PHOTO: SPAARNESTAD

On balcony, Dam Palace — cheers and jeers



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

Royal double-take in Italy



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

On Great Wall — 'When I'm Queen I must know the important people'



You can still taste the good old days.

Sovereign power

Crown Princess Beatrix has made it clear she does not regard cutting ribbons and laying foundation stones as reigning. Instead, it is expected that when she becomes Queen of the Netherlands she will play as active a role in society as her position allows.

In a recent interview she said that while it was essential she and her husband remained above party politics, they should not keep themselves apart from anything happening in politics. "We must have contact with as many sectors of society as possible," she added.

The approach Beatrix is expected to take to her task as sovereign, has led the Dutch press to try and establish exactly what power will be available to her.

Perhaps the most significant function the Dutch Queen has, is her part in the formation of a cabinet after elections. No party in the Netherlands is strong enough to win over half the seats in parliament on its own, so the country has to be ruled by a coalition government. When the election results are known, the Queen must assess the situation by hearing the advice of various political figures, including the floor leaders of all the parties. She can also call on others of her own choice to give her additional guidance.

On the basis of these discussions, she appoints the man she believes is most likely to be able to form a representative government — if he does succeed, he may become Prime Minister. If not, the Queen can either instruct him to try again or give the job to someone else.

Another general election is due to be held in the Netherlands before May next year, so the formation of a cabinet will be one of Beatrix's first major tasks as Queen.

In this capacity she will also receive regular visits from the Prime Minister, as her mother has done until now. There is no record of what is said at these meetings — and there has been speculation that a strong Queen could exert considerable influence over a weaker Prime Minister. Summing up the political strength of the Dutch monarch, a senator and former minister of internal affairs, Professor W.F. de Gaay Fortman, has said: "She has no power, but does have influence."

A position automatically held by a Dutch sovereign, is that of chairman of the Council of State, the highest advisory body to the Crown.

As heir to the throne, Princess Beatrix has been entitled to membership of the council, and during the past few years she has attended its weekly meetings regularly.

Now she has let it be known that she



PHOTO: ANP FOTO

Beatrix: 'We must have contact with as many sectors of society as possible'

intends to continue attending after she becomes Queen, unlike her mother who did not make much use of her right to chairmanship.

The council examines every piece of legislation before it is tabled in parliament, advising on the judicial aspects of law making, and so an extensive range of subjects arises. According to a council member who does not wish to be named, Beatrix has always shown a broad interest in matters brought before the council. "Her manner of questioning gives the impression she has studied the documents," he said.

The council can also initiate bills and Beatrix is said to be involved with the introduction of one aimed at protecting the privacy of people; it has apparently been nicknamed "The bill of Beatrix".

Further, the Council of State is the highest appeal body in the country, a factor which is believed to attract Beatrix who is particularly concerned with matters relating to welfare.

Specifically interested in the welfare of children, Beatrix is, for instance, president of a foundation for handicapped children. It has been reported that all members of the current royal household — many of whom are elderly — will hand in their resignations when Queen Juliana abdicates at the end of this month. Beatrix has apparently planned a tighter, more efficient household — she wants to operate on a more business-like and less traditional basis.

Not long after she becomes Queen, Beatrix will visit the last remaining Dutch colony — the six Antilles islands in the Caribbean. Prime Minister Andries van Agt has announced she will go on this trip before the end of the year.

Beatrix has travelled widely during the past ten years, visiting several African states, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, Israel and Egypt, among others.

She has been praised for "the amazingly intensive and serious way" she prepares for trips abroad.

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Amsterdam

Bali. Indonesian food served in elegant air-conditioned surroundings and traditional Indonesian costume. Exquisite dishes with rice, meat, poultry and vegetables. Reservations necessary. Leidsestraat 89-97. Tel: 020-227878.

De Gravenmolen. This restaurant is situated between the Central Station and the Royal Palace. It serves superb fish dishes and sweetbreads on a menu that is mainly French in style. Lijnbaanssteeg 5-7. Tel: 020-223641.

All information was believed to be correct at the time of going to press.



Yamazato Restaurant, Hotel Okura (above). The cooking is Japanese with its teppanyaki tables (iron-slab grills) where meat, fish and vegetables are grilled before you. Staff are all in Japanese costumes. Ferdinand Bolstraat 175. Tel: 020-787111.

Restaurant Excelsior. You'll eat here in the heart of Amsterdam's shopping and business centre overlooking the Amstel River, facing the centuries-old Mint Tower. Outstanding cuisine and wine cellar. Hotel de l'Europe, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 2-4. Tel: 020-234836.

Port O'Amsterdam. There's a unique atmosphere here springing from the many antiques which recall the past of Amsterdam's romantic port area. Excellent meat and fish dishes,

with a 'bread and salad bar', too. Marriott Hotel, Stadhouderskade 21. Tel: 020-835151.

Swarte Schaep. Charming Old Dutch style architecture and décor lend this restaurant a warm and friendly atmosphere. There's an international menu and extensive wine list. Korte Leidsedwardsstraat 25. Tel: 020-223021.

Sama Sebo. Excellent Indonesian food served in one of the most original restaurants in town. Traditional Indonesian atmosphere. Very popular; best to book. Closed on Sunday. P. C. Hooftstraat 27. Tel: 020-728146.

Romanoff's Puszta Grill. The sound of that rare musical instrument, the puszta, can be heard live in this secluded restaurant. The menu is varied and excellent, with an extensive wine list. Reservation essential. Leidsekkruisstraat 9. Tel: 020-230613.

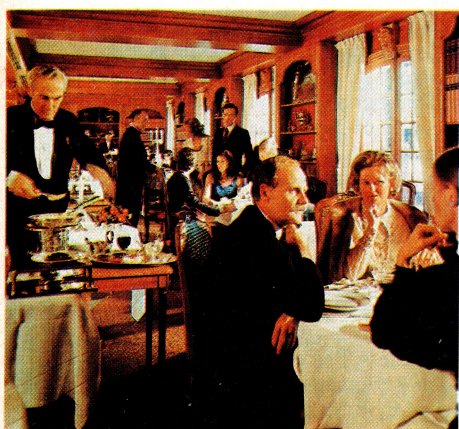
Prinsenkelder. This restaurant is situated in the cellar caves of an old canal house. The atmosphere is friendly. Excellent international cuisine and wine list. Best to book. Prinsengracht 438. Tel: 020-267721.

The Rib Room. This restaurant is dedicated to succulent roast prime ribs of beef, superb steaks and other international favourites. Sonesta Hotel, Kattengat 1. Tel: 020-212223.

Los Gauchos. You can eat the best of beef at Los Gauchos. Argentinian cooks grill choice cuts of meat from Argentinian ranches on charcoal. You dine to the rhythms of South American music. Korte Leidsedwardsstraat 45. Tel: 020-238087.



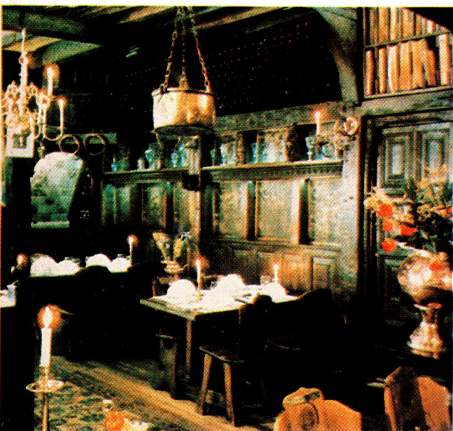
guide to dining out in Holland.



La Rive (above). You will dine here with a beautiful view of the gardens of the Hotel Amstel and the Amstel River. Sophisticated atmosphere, classic Dutch interior, and superb food complemented by an extensive wine list. Amstel Hotel, Prof Tulpplein. Tel: 020-226060.

Claes Claesz. A 17th century building incorporating an authentic 17th century almshouse. The cooking is French in style. Egelantiersstraat 34-36. Tel: 020-255306.

Castell. A restaurant specialising in meat and fish grilled deliciously over charcoal. Near the Leidseplein. Fully air-conditioned. Closed on Sundays. Lijnbaansgracht 253. Tel: 020-228606.



Five Flies Restaurant (above). A restaurant in a marvellous museum. In this house dating back from the 17th century, you'll find Rembrandt etchings, handmade glasses, an authentic centuries-old bridal suite, remarkable antiques from Holland and the old Dutch colonies – and excellent cooking. Spuistraat 294. Tel: 020-248369.

Gaslight. An intimate restaurant with excellent French cuisine. Closed Sundays and Mondays. Essential to book. Beulingstraat 5. Tel: 020-233594.

Les Quatre Canetons. This charming restaurant with its intimate 'auberge' atmosphere is situated beside a canal in the oldest part of the Prinsengracht. French cuisine including seafood. Prinsengracht 1111. Tel: 020-246307.

Le Provençal. As you enter Le Provençal you step straight into France. The sophistication one associates with France greets you in music and atmosphere. Menu changes monthly. Weteringschans 91. Tel: 020-239619.



Restaurant de Boerderij (above). Situated in the heart of Amsterdam, next to the KLM office, the weary traveller has been assured of a cordial welcome and excellent fare here, in a typically Dutch atmosphere, for many years. Leidseplein. Tel: 020-236929.

Rotterdam

Le Coq d'Or (below). A rustic Dutch restaurant surrounded by a romantic garden, where you can enjoy French classic dishes such as turbot supreme with shrimps and saddle of lamb. Van Vollenhovenstraat 25. Tel: 010-366405.



Old Dutch. Traditional hospitality in the town centre, where the dishes are excellent and the cellars renowned. Rochussenstraat 20. Tel: 010-360242.

Le Grand Duc. Celebrated French cuisine and an atmosphere which is friendly yet sophisticated at this centrally situated restaurant opposite the Hilton Hotel. Weena 209/213. Tel: 010-145301.

El Gaucho. A little bit of Argentina in Europe – watch your meat being roasted at the open fire place, in true South American fashion. Van Vollenhovenstraat 58. Tel: 010-141602

The Hague

Saur. Has been popular for half a century for its gourmet fish and meat dishes. Informal meals in the Oesterbar. Lange Voorhout 47-53. Tel: 070-463344.

Bajazzo. An elegant French restaurant in the Belle Epoque style. The menu changes with the season, and the wines are excellent. Vos in Tuinstraat 2a. Tel: 070-659567.

De Ducdalf. A wide range of excellent seafood, to be enjoyed while you watch the fishing boats in the old harbour. Dr. Lelykade 5. Tel: 070-557692.

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A POPULAR PRINCE



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Claus in China — he advises on development aid projects

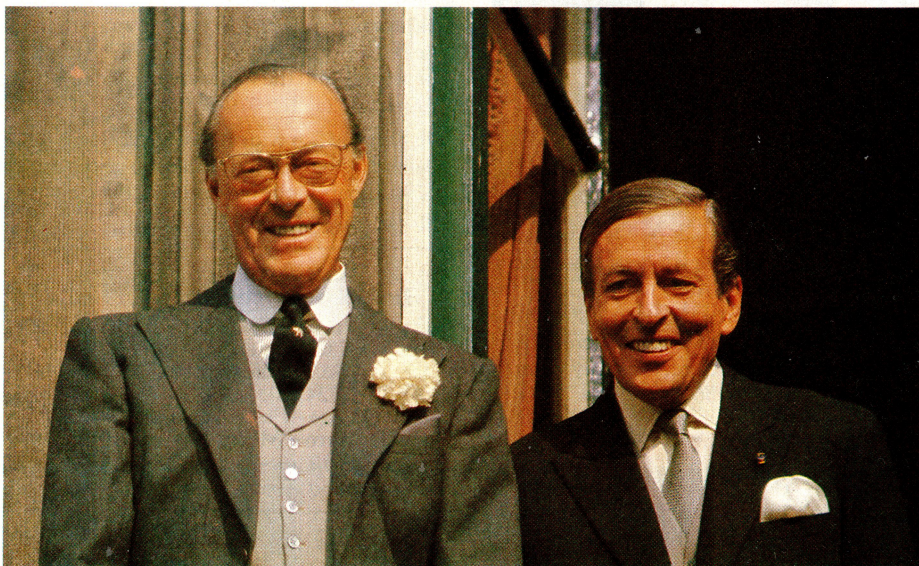


PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

More reserved than his flamboyant father-in-law (left)

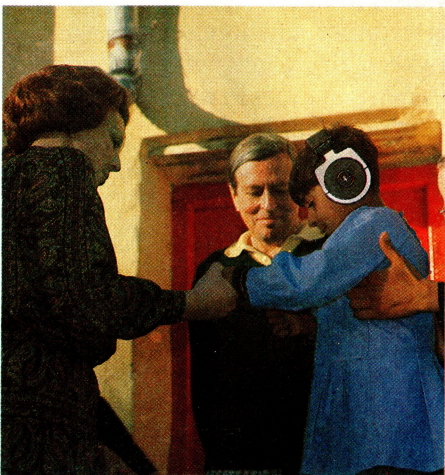


PHOTO: ANP FOTO

At an institute for the deaf in Jordan



PHOTO: BENELUX PRESS

Windsurfing at Porto Ercole, Italy

Not only is a queen to reign in the Netherlands for the third time in succession since a monarchy was established, but the inauguration of Crown Princess Beatrix will also give the country its third German-born prince consort.

Like Queen Wilhelmina's husband Prince Hendrik and Queen Juliana's husband Prince Bernhard, the man Beatrix became engaged to in 1965 was German; a few months before the wedding Claus von Amsberg, who changed his name to the Dutch form, **van Amsberg**, was granted nationality of the Netherlands by an act of parliament.

Although Beatrix's father and grandfather were German, the nationality of the man she chose to marry caused considerable hostility — the activities of the Nazis during the Second World War were still remembered in Holland with great bitterness.

Nevertheless, Prince Claus has become well liked and respected. Now 53, he is more reserved than his flamboyant father-in-law, Bernhard, and he is said to have a calming influence over the sometimes hot-headed Beatrix.

During the war, Claus served with the German army for three months in Denmark and with the 90th panzer division in Italy in 1945. In May of that year he was captured by the US forces and sent to a prisoner of war camp.

A diplomat, Claus entered the West German Foreign Service in May, 1958, serving in Santa Domingo and later in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. He stayed in Africa until 1963, when he returned to the Foreign Ministry in Bonn where he worked until August 1965.

In a recent interview, Prince Claus criticised the fabricated articles printed in gossip magazines about, among others, his family. He added that contrary to the impression sometimes created, the life-style of his family fell within normal boundaries. Particularly interested in Third World affairs, he is special advisor to the Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation, travelling widely to inspect and give advice on Dutch development aid projects abroad. The minister, Jan de Koning, has expressed the hope that Claus will be able to continue in this function after his wife becomes Queen of the Netherlands. Recently, a majority of the Second Chamber of Parliament announced it had no objections to this as long as Claus did not become involved in political matters.

The Prince is, however, to relinquish his position as chairman of the *Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers* (SNV), an organisation concerned with sending volunteers to developing countries. SNV projects are paid for by the Minister of Development Cooperation. It is thought that as chairman, a position Claus has held for six years, he could face political considerations which would present difficulties in his position as husband of the monarch.



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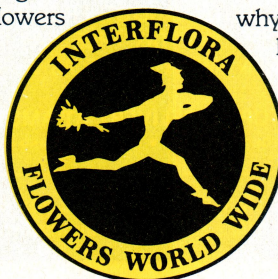
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A SPIRITED HEIR

For the first time in nearly a century, the Netherlands is again to have a male heir to the throne. Willem-Alexander is the eldest child of Crown Princess Beatrix who will become Queen of the Netherlands after her mother's abdication at the end of this month.

Queen Juliana's high-spirited grandson will celebrate his 13th birthday just a few days before she ends her reign. When Beatrix is inaugurated, her son will take the title Prince of Orange.

When he was born, on April 27, 1967, there was great excitement at the news that he

was a boy — there had been no male births in the Dutch royal family for 116 years. However, *oranje bitter*, the traditional drink to celebrate a royal birth, was later poured as a toast for many more males: all of Juliana's daughters have had sons and Willem-Alexander has two brothers.

In 1884 the last surviving son of King Willem III died. Also named Willem-Alexander, he was the half-brother of Princess Wilhelmina, daughter of the King and his second wife Queen Emma.

Wilhelmina later became the country's first female monarch, following the reign of three kings after the Netherlands became a monarchy, under Willem I, in 1815.

Juliana was Wilhelmina's only child and she in turn had four daughters, now giving the Netherlands its third queen.

Beatrix's son will then be the seventh monarch. As heir to the throne, his official title will be Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand, Prince of the Netherlands, Prince of Oranje Nassau, Jonkheer van Amberg.

A bill is at present being considered which will raise the age at which an heir can become sovereign from 18 to 21. It is also expected that the preference which has until now been given to male descendants over female will be removed. Neither change, however, is likely to be significant for the present royal family.

Crown Princess Beatrix and her husband Prince Claus have favoured as informal an upbringing for their sons as possible.

The forwardness with which the princes approach publicity has been called cheeky as well as charming.

Their activities — and antics — are a popular subject for press photographers. On one occasion Willem-Alexander borrowed a camera from a news-photographer and then asked his mother to pose. He had captured a smile, although the result was a little blurry.



Claus and Beatrix with sons — Willem-Alexander (right) — and nephew Carlos

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Willem-Alexander — first male birth in Dutch royal family for 116 years

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The uncrowned Queen

There will be no coronation when Crown Princess Beatrix becomes Queen of the Netherlands after her mother's abdication on April 30; all Dutch monarchs have been inaugurated without a ceremonial crowning.

When Willem I sought a union with Belgium — creating the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815 — it was for practical reasons: he wanted to strengthen the defence against Napoleon. A coronation is a spiritual dedication and must be performed by a high church dignitary. At the time Willem I was to be made King, no one could be found to suit both Protestant Holland and Roman Catholic Belgium. So the only satisfactory answer was an inauguration.

The Dutch royal family does have a crown, but not only is its functional value limited,

it is also not worth very much money.

The stones of real value owned by the royal family can be found in Queen Juliana's personal jewels.

It is a tradition that when a new monarch is sworn in, the crown, a sceptre and orb lie on a table during the ceremony, but their purpose is strictly symbolic.

During the inauguration, the monarch swears to protect and preserve the country and its independence, to protect the freedom and rights of all her subjects and to strive for their welfare.

After Queen Juliana announced she would abdicate on her 71st birthday, Beatrix chose to be inaugurated on the same day, partly as a mark of respect for her mother and also to maintain the date, April 30, as a public holiday. The Queen's Day can be celebrated either on her birthday or on the day she was inaugurated. Beatrix's birthday is in January and therefore not well suited to the outdoor festivities which are held nationwide on this annual public holiday. Like her mother and grandmother before her, Beatrix will be inaugurated in the Gothic Nieuwe Kerk, off Dam Square in Amsterdam. This ancient church will be officially re-opened on April 17, after restoration work which has taken almost 21 years to complete and has cost about \$25 million. Building on the church began in the 15th century. Now the foundations

and pillars have been reinforced and the stained glass windows carefully repaired and cleaned.

Some 3,000 invitations are to be sent for the inauguration.

Beatrix will arrive at the church in the elaborate Golden Coach which was given to Queen Wilhelmina by the City of Amsterdam, on the day after she was inaugurated in September 1898.

The design and construction of this coach was the work of expert craftsmen: just two of the requirements were that the coach had to afford the Queen a clear view of her people and they, in turn, of her, while the roof had to be high enough for her to stand up and yet low enough to fit under mediaeval arches. The paintings which decorate the coach include small dog and owl emblems, representing loyalty and vigilance, and the wheel hubs are suns with the spokes as rays.

As Queen, Beatrix will live with her family in the palace Huis ten Bosch, near The Hague. It is not yet ready, however, and the family will stay in their present home, Drakensteyn, for a few months longer.

The palace being prepared for Beatrix was built in the middle of the 17th century.

In all, the royal family has six palaces.

Juliana has made Soestdijk her home and will continue to live in this palace after she abdicates.

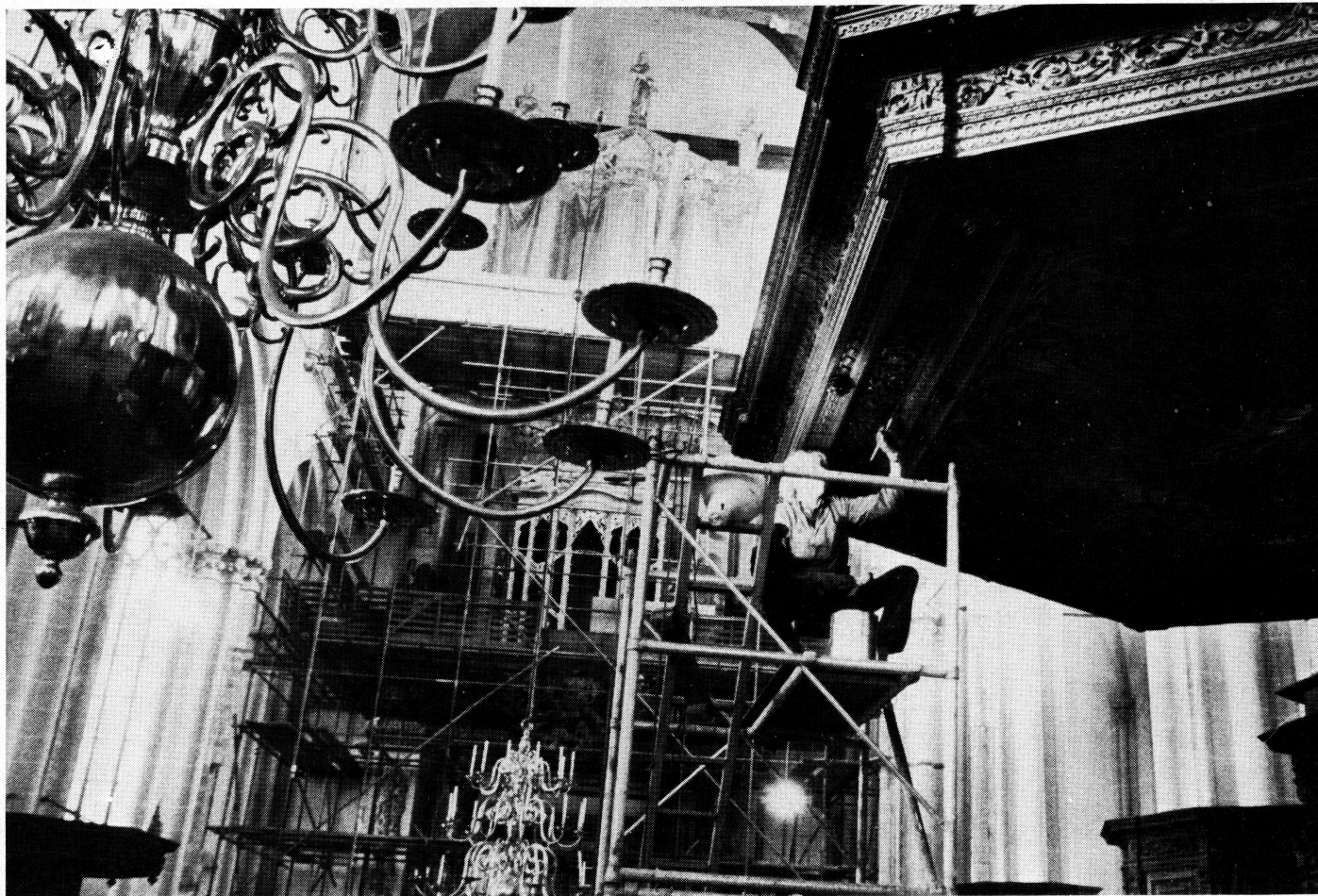


PHOTO: ANP FOTO

Putting finishing touches to the 21-year restoration of the Nieuwe Kerk where Beatrix will be inaugurated on April 30

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A GREAT STATESMAN

The Netherlands has the rare distinction of having been a republic before becoming a monarchy. And for a large part of the 17th century the Dutch Republic was a thriving concern under the leadership of Johan de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

Although he did collaborate with William, Prince of Orange, this wily statesman and politician felt it was better to keep the Oranges outside the government, to educate William in the spirit of the republic, and at all costs to prevent political and military power falling under a member of the royal however,

Followers of the House of Orange, however, saw de Witt as the sly devil who kept the Prince away from his inheritance. De Witt's life — and death — were full of tragic irony.

Because this Dutchman was one of the greatest statesmen of the 1600s, many historians have written about him, but there can hardly be a treatment of the intricacies and historical significance of his career, in any language, that matches Herbert Rowen's detailed biography of de Witt. Describing his youth and the society he grew up in, Rowen shows how de Witt developed as an eloquent champion of republican principles.

Recognised by contemporaries for his sharpness of mind, strength of purpose and good humour, de Witt emerged as a brilliant leader whose career ended in a death of horror rarely paralleled in history. Rowen's biography embraces all aspects of de Witt's political, intellectual, and personal life, including his role as a mathematician admired by Newton. And the biographer wastes no time in separating fact from legend, for instance bringing into perspective, for the first time, de Witt's relationship with the philosopher Baruch Spinoza.

The author also places de Witt's relationship with the House of Orange in a more subtle light and suggests that the country never seems to have been truly a republic.

But from 1651 to 1672 de Witt certainly played the key part in the domestic and

foreign policies of the Dutch Republic and Rowen examines in detail the politician's system of government as Grand Pensionary of Holland which made him, in effect, prime minister of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Only a thorough grasp of Dutch history could enable Professor Rowen to present such a clear portrayal of the shifting sands and tides of volatile domestic Dutch politics involving Orangists and Republicans, and their interaction with the complexities of international politics in 17th century Europe.

Authoritative, but never didactic, Rowen recreates a compelling picture of the stormy life and times of de Witt. While obviously sympathetic to the subject, Rowen is careful to point out the numerous areas of disagreement surrounding the man, as, for example, in his balanced treatment of the variant explanations of the motives of the mob responsible for de Witt's death (his

murderers cut his flesh into pieces and ate it).

In the end, Prince William, who was later to become King of England, was able to realise what de Witt, for all his diligence and zeal, could not achieve in his lifetime. De Witt had been unable to prevent the coalition of the two most powerful monarchs in Europe — Louis XIV of France and Charles II of England — against the United Provinces; not for want of ingenuity on de Witt's part but because neither Louis nor Charles was willing to pay the price.

De Witt's own base proved too small, the devotion of the people to the House of Orange too great, for the republican to be able to retain his grasp on power. But there was no sign, says Rowen, that William tried to thrust de Witt out of office, as some earlier writers have suggested. Rather there was every indication that de Witt's own camp took advantage of opportunities to get rid of him.

A popular image of de Witt has survived in Holland, and the nature of his barbaric death is discreetly omitted from Dutch school history books. Early this century a statue was erected in The Hague to this "perfect Hollander". Ironically it stands in the square where the Grand Pensionary was eaten by his fellow citizens.

The inscription on the statue reads: Leader and servant of the Republic, Builder of her Mightiest fleets, Defender of the free sea, Guardian of the country's money, Mathematician.

But perhaps the most telling tribute comes from the Dutch people themselves. There is an often-used expression in Dutch: *een jongen van Jan de Witt* (one of Jan de Witt's lads). It implies a man of courage, resolution, and thoroughness — someone, in the words of the dictionary, "you can count upon".

KW

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland 1625 - 1672, by Herbert H. Rowen, published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.



William III — de Witt worked with him

PHOTO: COLLECTION OF THE HOUSE OF ORANGE

Portrait of Johan de Witt by Adriaen Hanneman (Collection Museum Boymans-van Beuningen)



Jan. 1662

St. James's



In this series on eating out in the Netherlands, gourmet author Hugh Jans

In Amsterdam's east harbour district is the Spanish restaurant Iberia, run by José Vicente Piza-Venaclose. It is one of the oldest Spanish restaurants in the capital. A folksy place, faded cartoons on the browning walls, it has simply laid-out tables and as friendly and attentive service as you could find in any unspoiled Spanish village inn.

We were waited on by Manuel and Blas, who brought us the menus. After a few drinks we ordered some *tapas*. Exceptionally good were the *mejillones marinera*, f7.50 (\$3.75), a plate of steamed succulent mussels in their shells in a piquant sauce and the *gambas al ajillo*, f9.50 (\$4.75), large shrimp grilled in shells with a lot of garlic puree. They have the same gambas in a tomato sauce just as good. Eat the gambas with your fingers; the Spaniards wipe their fingers on the chunks of crusty French bread and then dip the bread in the sauce. Drink a whole or half bottle of the *blanco de la casa*, a fresh white Spanish wine for f12.50 (\$6.25) or f8 (\$4). There is a good fish soup, a *gazpacho* or *tortillas* for in-betweens. Fish, chicken and

UNSPOILT SPANISH

meat dishes include a *merluza con salsa verde* for two at f34 (\$17), poached slices of hake in a fine herby sauce stuffed with mussels and shrimp, or a tasty *zarzuela* for two at f34 (\$17), a combination of fish and seafood in a red-brown sauce, and a *pollo al ajillo*, garlic chicken for f16.50 (\$8.25). But my partner looked at the *especialidad* and ordered a *carne paisana*, f18.50 (\$9.25), slices of pork loin in a fine red sauce, and I shared with one of our party a *paella Iberia* for two at f40 (\$20), saffron rice well stuffed with fried chicken drumsticks, gambas, mussels, squid, green peas, sweet pepper strips and all that belongs in this

famous dish. Both meals were very good and savoury. We had a fresh mixed salad at the side for f4.50 (\$2.25) and again plenty of bread on the house. We drank a strong, dark red dry "ox blood" or *sangre de toro* 1975, from the Torres house with the main courses at f18.50 (\$9.25). But there are reasonably good red and rosé house wines for f12.50 (\$6.25) a whole and f8 (\$4) a half bottle among the wines, and a fruity *sangria* at f16.50 (\$8.25) per carafe.

There are the normal Spanish desserts or *postres*, like the *flan al caramelo*, f5.50 (\$2.75), custard pudding with a glossy caramel sauce and a sumptuous *pijama Catalan*, f7.50 (\$3.75), the picturesque combination of ice cream, flan, peach and sauce. But we decided to have some *carajillos* at f3.50 (\$1.75), hot black coffee generously spiked with Spanish brandy and stayed sipping and chatting until closing time.

Restaurante Español Iberia, Kadijksplein 16, Amsterdam. Open for dinner from 5 pm to 11 pm. No closing day. Telephone: (020) 23 63 13.



selects two restaurants every month for different palates and pockets

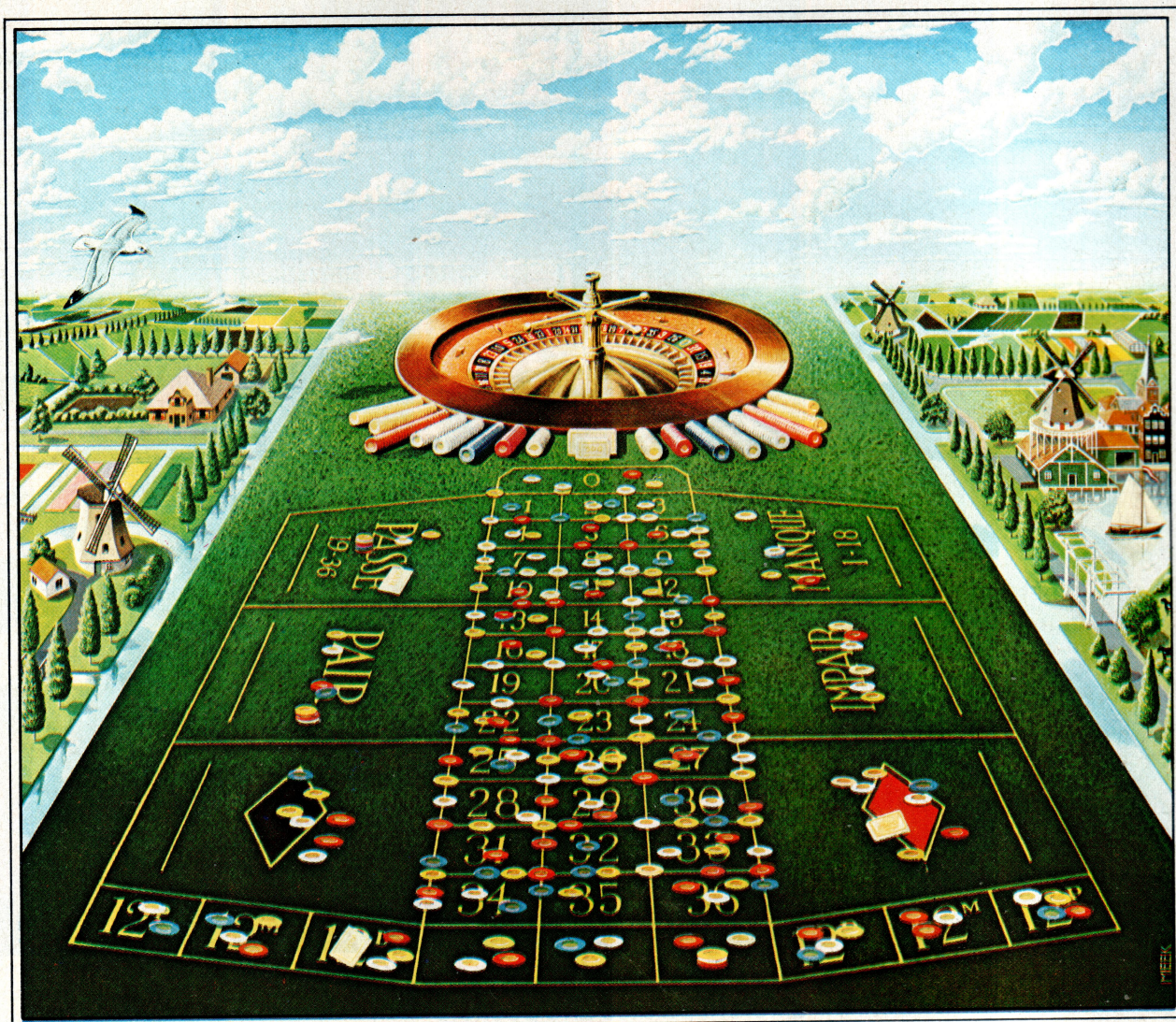
On the Prinsengracht in Amsterdam is the *Auberge Les Quatre Canetons*, or the Four Ducks Inn, a specialties restaurant in the French manner, run by chef Wynand Vogel. We always enter the place with a sentimental feeling, because my colleague Eddy Wijngaarde and I formerly ran the place. In summertime you can have lunch on the front terrace overlooking the houseboats on the canal. René, one of the waiters, mixed us refreshing cocktails at f7.50 (\$3.75) in champagne flutes, the slender high glasses filled with an aromatic mixture of dry champagne and cassis liqueur. For a starter my wife had *gevarieerde vissoorten*, f18.50 (\$9.25), delicious and beautifully presented slices of home-smoked brill, home-marinated fresh salmon, halibut, scallop, crayfish and red caviar arranged around a small mound of dressed crisp "iceberg salad". I had three half portions of the dishes, *terriner van venkel en coquille* (whole portion f13.50, \$6.75), *zalmpaté* (whole portion f18.50, \$9.25) and *paté van het huis* (whole portion f14.50, \$7.25). The slices of a light green

HAPPY EENDING

terriner of fennel and scallop, herbed fresh salmon and mousse of sweetbread and truffle, were a true delight. With it we had the very fine accompaniment of a 1977 Muscat réserve, fruity with a lot of bouquet at f39.50 (\$19.75). For second courses there came a plate of pear halves simmered in cassis, stuffed with chunks of braised duck, dark brown with the old fashioned fragrance of cinnamon and black berries, f14.50 (\$7.25), and poached mushroom heads stuffed with scallops in a delicate light saffron sauce, f20 (\$10). Both dishes were real culinary inventions. My wife's main course was *grietfilets*, fillets of brill smoked *à la minute* served on crisp bean sprouts dressed with lemon sauce,

surrounded by mushroom heads stuffed with a green puree of watercress, sliced vegetable marrow and mixed salad at f35.50 (\$17.75), while my dish was a *kalfsmedaillon*, f35.50 (\$17.75), a thick veal steak, rosé fried, covered with a light curry sauce and scallops, a refined combination, surrounded by French green beans, stuffed tomatoes, fennel, leeks and a small pot of *pommes dauphinoise* at the side. With the veal I drank a light but still racy, round-in-the-mouth Beaujolais Morgon, 1978, Domaine des Versaux, at f42.50 (\$21.25). We topped off this memorable dinner with slices of cheesecake stuffed with strawberries and black cherries, f7.50 (\$3.75), to end up with cups of hot black espresso coffee, old Hine cognac and eau de vie de cassis.

Auberge Les Quatre Canetons, Prinsengracht 1111, Amsterdam. Open for lunch from 12am to 2.30 pm, for dinner from 5.30 pm to 10.30 pm; closed on Sundays, no lunch on Saturdays. Telephone: (020) 24 63 07.



Holland Casinos

Like everything else in Holland, the casinos have that indefinable Dutch flavour to them. You will find correctly dressed guests as you would expect, but the twist is the remarkably relaxed atmosphere.

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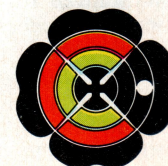
General information:
The entrance fee is 5 guilders.
Admittance: 18 years.
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Correct attire is appreciated.

All casinos are open daily for Roulette and Black Jack from 2 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Casino Scheveningen

Casino Valkenburg

Casino Zandvoort



A COMPOSED PERFORMER



PHOTO: C. DE BOER

Sager at Arnhem — impromptu mastery

The Sunday-afternoon audience listened with easy pleasure to a piano programme that in other circumstances might have been more taxing than relaxing: no fewer than sixteen pieces by Handel, Bach and Scarlatti.

The friendly and unforbidding atmosphere of the new recital hall in the Arnhem theatre contributed to this but the main ingredient was the informality and enthusiasm of the performer, American-born Arnhem resident Christopher Czaja Sager. He introduced each composer and each group of pieces with a knowledgeable but personal chat, speaking unhesitatingly in a mongrel American Dutch which betrays his background and disarms his listeners. But neither the atmosphere, the information nor the charm would have been effective if the music was less captivating. Sager played with impromptu mastery, a born musician communing with composers he loved and eagerly sharing his experience with the grateful audience. Sager called that particular recital "Vintage 1685", referring to the year in which Handel, Bach and Scarlatti were all born. It formed part of a series of "Kievit Concerts", named after the elusive lapwing bird called *kievit* in Dutch and *czaja* — Sager's middle name — in Polish.

The Kievit concerts all have a theme, and part of the satisfaction of listening to them is discovering with the performer the ties that bind the individual works.

Christopher Sager is a graduate of the foremost conservatory in America, the Juilliard School of Music in New York, and a protégé of one of the greatest piano teachers of our century, Rosina Lhévinne. No greater contrast within the world of music education can be imagined than that between the Juilliard, a pressure-cooker for virtuosos, and the Arnhem conservatory, where Sager now teaches typically take-it-or-leave-it Dutch students for whom ambition is a dirty word. Sager moved from one to the other for just that reason, escaping the explosive American musical scene and entering instead the easy-going Dutch one. In America a solo musician is dependent on patronage and pull as much as on his own talent, which must be exceptional if he is to get anywhere at all. At first Sager seemed to have everything going for him: he was awarded the Van Cliburn Alumni Scholarship at Juilliard, and was admired wherever he performed, in America and abroad; after graduating he taught at Juilliard and the top-ranking Birmingham Southern College while working up his repertoire for a podium career. In 1970 he began playing debut recitals in Europe, one of the first in Amsterdam, where he was particularly well received. In 1972 he played at the Lincoln Center, the prestigious home of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Top American impresario Sol Hurok was going to take him on, and Sager was

grooming himself for the big time. Then Hurok died, and Sager's prospects grew grim — he would have to fight all over again for the right sponsorship. He decided not to.

Remembering how warmly he had been received in Holland and how much he had enjoyed his brief visit, he decided in 1975 to return to the country to live. The job in Arnhem and a house in nearby Duiven were quickly found — Arnhem was eager to have someone of Sager's standard on its staff. He embarked on a satisfying though undramatic new life.

If musicians in America are freebooters, in Holland they are civil servants. Municipal, provincial and state orchestras and conservatories abound, and few professional musicians in Holland are not on the payroll of one of them, at least part-time. Job security may take the edge off a soloist's achievements, but it is desirable for someone who cares as much about his family as his fame. With his sights lowered from the heights to which Hurok was going to launch him, Sager found Holland very attractive indeed.

Born in 1941, he married Anne Obolensky in 1970. The couple have a young son. Christopher and Anne met in Palm Beach, Florida, at a Sager recital of the work of the Russian composer Alexander Scriabin. Sager had been drawn to Scriabin since he was 13 and heard his favorite pianist, Vladimir Horowitz, perform his work in

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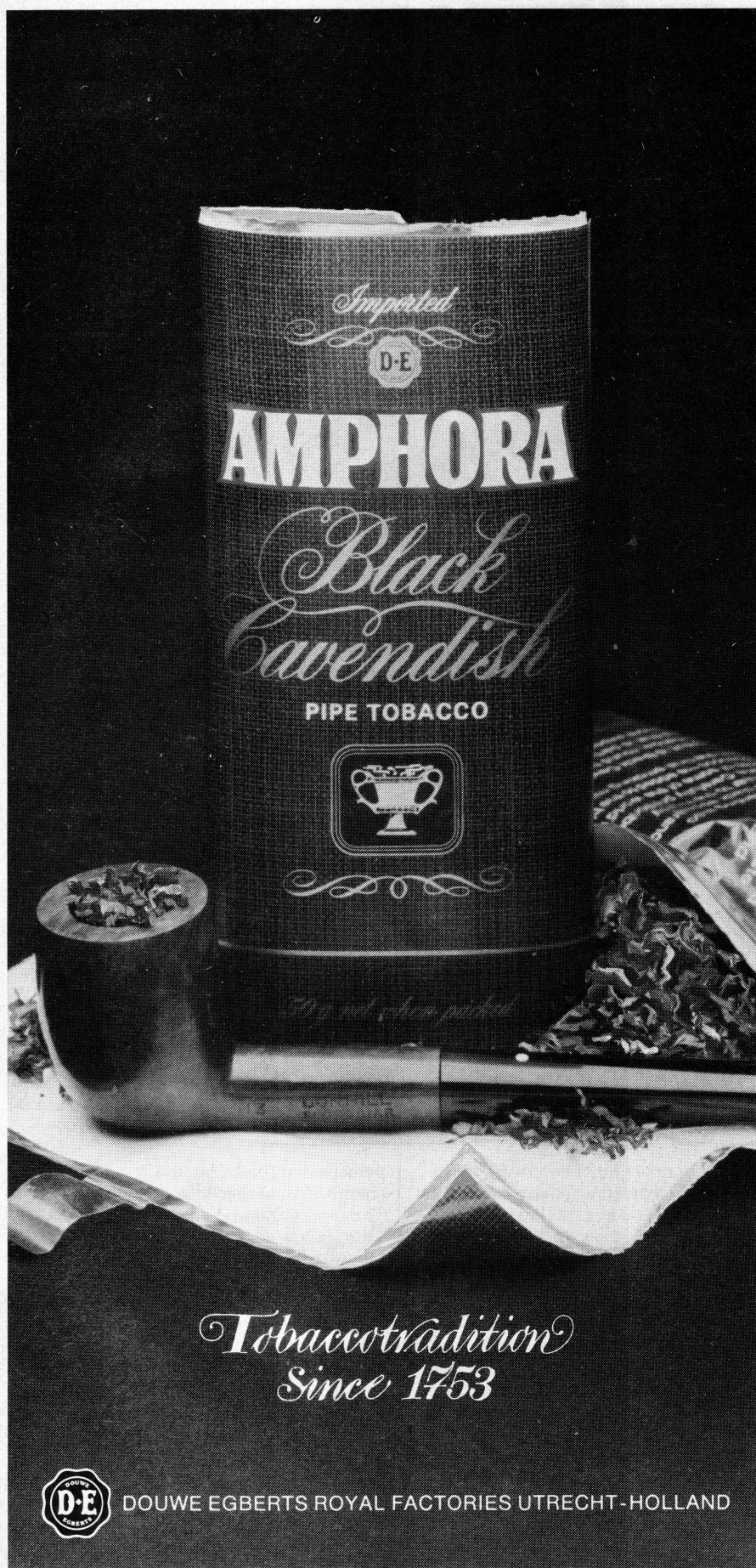
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Sager — finds complement in Dutch cultural openness

concert. At Juilliard, Scriabin had been one of the keystones of Sager's training: Mme. Lhévinne had had the same piano teacher as Scriabin, Wassili Safonov. The composer had also featured in Anne Obolensky's life: her great-great aunt was the Russian princess Troubetskoy who had been one of his patrons. Anne herself is a princess by birth. And the Obolensky house in Moscow is now the Scriabin State Museum. In short, a marriage seemed natural, with the wedding music thrown in. Anne has built up a career of her own in music as an independent impresario: she now works in Duiven, organizing concerts for her husband and other performers. It may seem strange, but Sager has brought European tradition back to Holland. In the first half of the 20th century nearly all the great violin and piano teachers of Eastern and Western Europe moved to America; Sager received a training based on the top achievements of Russian, Austrian, French and English piano schools, which could not have been matched in Holland even before the war. It follows that Sager cannot operate in Holland as he would have in America — at least, not as a teacher. As a performer he carries on as he began, even though the Dutch don't always know what to make of him, particularly when he plays early music on the piano.


The lost traditions of building and playing early instruments are being revived in Holland and ardent followers of this movement shudder and cover their ears if someone plays Bach on the piano. Sager has studied harpsichord also, but the judgment of the great Wanda Landowska on hearing him play was: "You are very talented, but you play like a pianist." Sager's programmes reflect tastes and interests that are anything but specialised. Although Bach is about the earliest he will go, Scriabin is certainly not the latest. The Dutch composer John Borstlap is now writing a piano concerto that Sager is going to premiere, and nothing gives him more pleasure than introducing 20th-century American composers, from Samuel Barber to Stefan Wolpe, to Dutch audiences. Sager plays often with Dutch colleagues, since the first time, in 1964, when Dutch violinist Henny Ravestein visited New York, and also with other West Europeans, Russians and Americans. He still performs in America, and joins forces with visiting Americans in Europe, including such distinguished singers as Roberta Alexander and the Canadian Christine Harvey. Sager's internationalism and catholic taste, finds its complement in the cultural openness and porous borders of the country in which he has chosen to live.

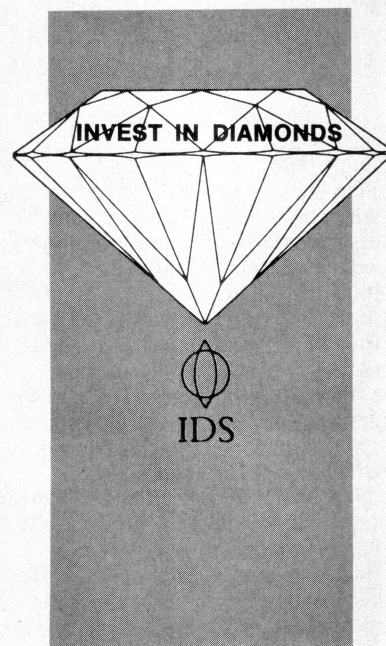


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INVESTING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Charles Batchelor examines a controversial report

Foreign investment is of vital importance to the Dutch economy. Foreign-owned companies provide two out of ten jobs in industry and account for nearly a quarter of industrial investment spending. Qualitatively too, their impact is great. They introduce new products to the market and often apply the latest management techniques.

It was therefore worrying for Holland when the amount of foreign investment, which had remained stable throughout the early 1970s, began to fall off after 1975.

"The Netherlands' international role meant investment used to flow in automatically," said Ton Weebers, whose job is to coordinate the economics ministry's efforts to attract foreign firms. "When investments started declining we decided we had to do more." Statistics compiled by the Dutch central bank reflect the decline. Foreign investment in the form of takeovers and lending by foreign concerns to Dutch subsidiaries was never much below \$1 billion a year in the first half of the 1970s, with a peak of \$1.4 billion in 1974. By 1976 however, it had fallen back to \$490 million and declined further to \$435 million the following year. There was some recovery in 1978, the latest year for which figures are available, but the boom was clearly over. Why have so many foreign companies established themselves in Holland and why do they now appear to be less keen to do so than a few years ago? A study commissioned by the economics ministry and carried out by the McKinsey consultancy provided some insights.

The report, which was presented in 1978, prompted a radical rethinking of Dutch efforts to attract foreign firms.

It claimed that Holland was much less attractive to foreign companies than had been thought. While a foreign businessman's view of Holland depended very much on the business he was in, on the country he came from, and the country with which he was comparing Holland, some worrying facts emerged.

Surprisingly, foreign investors said the small size of the Dutch market put them off. This upset the Dutch who thought the Common Market, of which they are keen supporters, had gone a long way towards breaking down national trade barriers.

Wage costs in Holland are high, the foreign businessmen said, social security premiums are expensive, and it is difficult to lay workers off during a slump. Dutch workers are also "off sick" for longer than

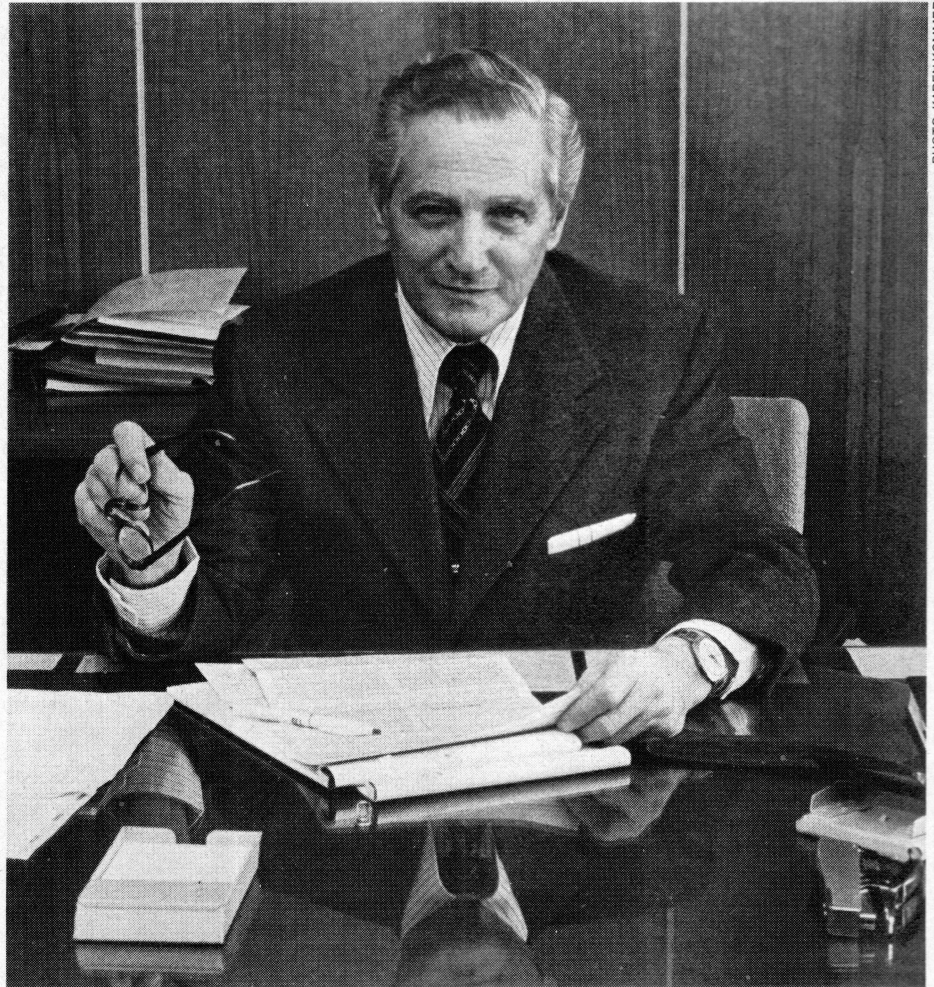


PHOTO: KAREN KOMMER

Chevron's Piliero: 'In reality a good business climate'

employees in many other countries, they claimed. Businessmen were also worried by Holland's progressive social laws, which give extensive powers to works councils, and by far-reaching plans to give workers a share in company profits.

Dan Piliero, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Netherlands and managing director of Chevron Petroleum Nederland has spent 10 years in Holland. His chamber has advised many American companies on setting up and his own company operates a 300,000 barrel-a-day refinery near Rotterdam.

Piliero sees the McKinsey report as reflecting popular misconceptions held abroad about Holland, rather than the reality. "The report did not describe conditions as they are but as they are

perceived abroad," he said. "Most of the chamber's members like the climate here."

The report also had positive aspects. Foreign businessmen spoke highly of the Dutch tax system, with its low rate of withholding tax, the absence of state taxes like those that exist in West Germany and Holland's large number of agreements with other countries to avoid double taxation. Holland also has a large pool of highly skilled managers and technical staff. The facility of the Dutch with foreign languages, in particular English, mean Dutch and foreign staff can work together easily.

Holland's geographical position in the heart of Europe with quick access by sea to the United Kingdom, and road and rail access to the rest of continental Europe is

also a strong point in its favour. Its trading tradition has meant that a broad range of service companies handling transit trade has been established. Dutch road hauliers carry 35 percent of the entire European Community's road freight while Rotterdam has become the largest port in the world. Foreign companies already established in Holland speak highly of the positive attitude which the Dutch take to new foreign investors. The co-operation provided by the national and regional authorities and by the local municipality helped to persuade Rank Xerox, the Anglo-American copier group, to set up in the small town of Venray in eastern Holland. "We were given every assistance in getting power lines, drainage, developing the site and obtaining housing for our workers," said Len Stierman, managing director of Rank Xerox Manufacturing Nederland. The company now employs nearly 3,000 people compared with its original target for 1980 of 400.

"There is no discrimination against foreign companies at government level," echoed Chevron's Piliero. "The Dutch realise it is in their own interest for companies to come to Holland. Chevron has always been treated in a fair and open way. This does not mean we have got everything that we wanted, but we always found a middle ground."

But Holland's social legislation has frightened off companies in the past. American firms in particular are unfamiliar with the well-regulated Dutch system with its far-reaching safeguards for the individual worker. Plans to give workers a share in the company profits which were put forward by the last left-wing government are being watered down by the present centre-right coalition. The plan to allow the unions to take up shares in a company has apparently been dropped. Senior Dutch officials feel Holland has been unfairly singled out for criticism and point to very similar social developments in neighbouring West Germany and Scandinavia. "The West German system of *Mitbestimmung* gives workers there a share in management which goes beyond anything existing in Holland," observed Harry Leliveld, head of industrial policy at the economics ministry.

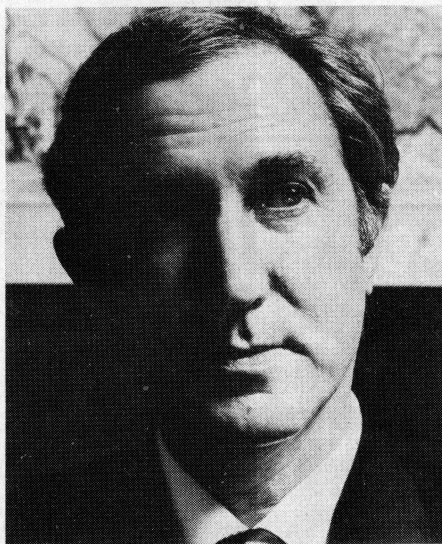
The liberal Dutch attitude to capital movements is another plus factor for foreign companies. With sales in 80 countries and components purchases in 20, Rank Xerox's treasurer Mike Clibbens handles transactions worth \$1 billion a year from his headquarters in Venray. Rank Xerox's continental financial headquarters operate smoothly from Holland. The central bank's open door policy towards foreign banks has meant 46 are now established in Holland, enabling foreign concerns to carry out at least part of their dealings with a well-known bank from their home base.

Why has the inflow of new investment slowed in recent years? Economic

uncertainties throughout the world caused by the sharp rise in the price of oil have meant companies generally think twice about foreign investment — in Holland or anywhere. Labour costs have risen. This is not unique to Holland but it does mean that companies which can expect to employ large numbers of workers in relatively unskilled jobs will go elsewhere. A recent comparison of hourly wage costs put Holland third from the top, beaten only by West Germany and Belgium; wage rates in the UK, Spain and Japan were only half those in Holland.

But a comparison of wage costs per unit, taking into account the productivity of the work-force, puts Holland in a much more favourable position. Holland is then one of the cheapest countries, being beaten only by Spain, the US and Japan. These global comparisons are only of limited value, however, to the individual businessman. What matters is that many believe Holland has become too expensive for them.

To improve contact with foreign companies which might benefit from a base in Holland, the Government has set up an industrial commissariat. It has a full-time



Rank Xerox's Stierman — unexpected growth

staff of more than 20 with overseas offices in Tokyo and New York to cover the two main catchment areas for foreign investors outside Europe.

The commissariat selects companies it feels might be interested in setting up in Holland and then approaches them to outline the advantages. Around 150 projects are now being handled, ranging from companies merely seeking information to those which have got as far as looking for a site. Of the 300 companies dealt with over the past two years 60 finally decided to set up in Holland. Recent major investment projects include:

- A \$2 million manufacturing plant opened by Management Assistance Inc. (MAI) a US computer company, at Enschede in eastern Holland. MAI hopes to supply the

entire European market with its "basic four" computer systems from Enschede by 1981.

- A major expansion by the photographic concern, Polaroid Corporation, of its manufacturing and distribution facilities, also in Enschede.

- A \$2 million manufacturing plant to produce polystyrene pellets for Free Flow Packaging Corporation of California at Heerlen, in south eastern Holland.

- An \$8 million factory in Maastricht producing chlorine alkali, used for detergents and a number of other chemicals, for the Swedish company EKA.

Holland provides a wide range of incentives to encourage industry to invest. These are available to foreign and Dutch companies alike. This assistance is so generous, in fact, that the Dutch (and Belgian) governments have encountered opposition from the European Commission, which feels they are distorting competition within the EEC. In what is seen as a test case, the European court in Luxembourg is expected to rule later this year on the legality of Dutch government aid to Philip Morris, the US tobacco group. The Dutch government has allocated more than \$12.5 billion to help to finance new industrial development over the next five years. More than \$11.5 billion will be spent on stimulating investment nationally and in the provinces, while a further one billion will help companies carry out research and development work (see volume 15 number 1).

The main source of funds for industry is the Investment Account Act or WIR.

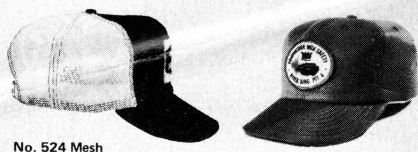
Businessmen can claim back from the tax authorities between seven and 23 percent of their costs depending on the type of investment. To encourage companies to set up outside the crowded west of the country, a levy is imposed on investment in this area. To make the relatively depressed regions in the north-east and south-east of the country more attractive, extra premiums ranging from 15 to 25 percent are granted to companies setting up in these areas.

Regional development corporations are also prepared to help the foreign investor with advice and financial support.

The Northern Development Company (NOM) is responsible for the north-eastern provinces, taking in one third of the total Dutch land area. It has invested \$130 million over the past six years and taken a stake in the equity of nearly 30 companies. In the south-east, the Limburg Institute for Development and Finance (LIOF) can offer loans, take equity stakes and guarantee loans to help investors.

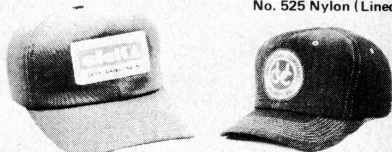
But besides offering generous incentives, the Government may need to do some image-building.

Dan Piliero says: "This country still has an image of canals and tulips for many foreigners, instead of the modern industrial image of Germany. There is a public relations job to be done."



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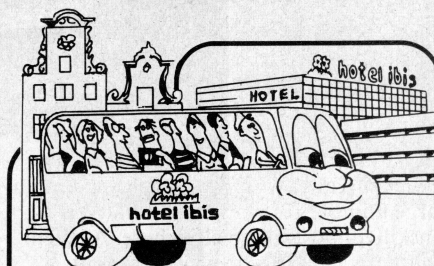
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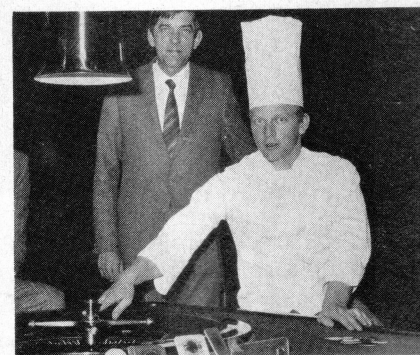
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Casino news

A scoop for Casino Valkenburg:
When the famous chef from Alsace came to cook.

Apart from the regular customers, there was a sudden influx of playing and non-playing gourmets at the Casino in Valkenburg from 4 to 11 March, and the reason was the Alsace week which the casino had organized. The young 26-year old

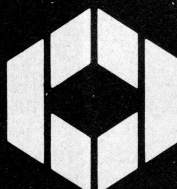


head chef, Patrick Fulgraff, who already has quite a reputation to his credit, was invited from his home kitchen at the highly-rated 'Au Fer Rouge' restaurant in Colmar and it was quite a scoop for the Netherlands. The casino restaurant, Le Jardin (awarded 12 points in the most recent Gault Millaut guide), was full of fans of Alsace specialties night after night and the Alsace wine flowed freely. A wine bar had been installed in the private room and special snacks were served. During the Alsace week visitors could also take advantage of a special Alsace wine offer (Gewürztraminer). It was also a scoop for Patrick Fulgraff himself because he had never displayed his art in a casino before. Peter Werres, a member of the casino staff: "Wasn't it the Romans who said Give the people bread and games?"

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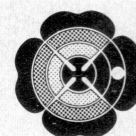
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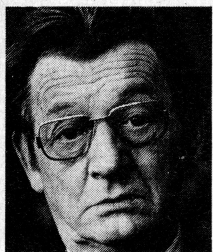


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**Holland
Casinos**





Born in 1913 in The Hague, Simon Carmiggelt came to Amsterdam during the Second World War and joined the Resistance group putting out the clandestine news-sheet *Het Parool* (The Watch Word), now a large Amsterdam daily carrying Carmiggelt's column *Kronkel*.

The master of compactness and nuance, Carmiggelt writes about people — their joys, sorrows, hopes, fears, their quirks and foibles. Not so much stories, they are perceptive observations of everyday life which have earned him the Constantijn Huygens Prize for literature and the P.C. Hooft Prize.

Being nice

The little tea salon still kept its old Hague air of refinement. The serene young waitress, in black with a miniscule white apron, had all the time in the world to let her guests select a teacake as if making a choice for life. The furniture was not antique, merely passé. There was a lingering, indefinable scent of sweet and bitter. The framed portrait of a duchessy someone looked haughtily down upon us. Not that there was much to see, for it was a quiet hour.

Two women sat at a table drinking tea. As I was finding a place in a corner, one of them said, "Oh well, there was so little I could do . . ."

She was in her late fifties and well-dressed, but she lacked the chill of the sophisticate who has become inaccessible behind her façade.

"He didn't love me any more," she continued. "Oh, I don't mean . . . I'm past all that . . . But the little things. Saying something nice. Bringing home flowers. 'You've already got some flowers,' he'd say. But I'd bought those myself."

The other woman poured a cup of tea and said, "I know what you mean. They all get like that." Her tone was more aggressive.

"Yes, but my case was different from yours," replied the first woman in a friendly way. "He didn't have anyone else. I'd have sensed that. No, it was all because he was so unhappy. With his work. That merger, you know. He couldn't get along with the man who was supposed to be his junior but was actually taking over the place. And then, he simply didn't understand all these modern things — co-determination, or whatever you call it. He'd yell at me about it every night. After he'd had a drink or two, of course. If I didn't watch every word I said, I became his enemy, too. I could do so little. He was unhappy — and really so very alone."

Her smile, gently self-mocking, became her.

"In my powerlessness I did the craziest

things," she said. "It was a sort of superstition. For example, in the morning, after he'd had his shower and breakfast, I'd run my bathtub full of water. To the brim. You know why?"

The other woman shook her perfectly coiffed head.

"Well, it was this idea of mine. Right after breakfast he'd leave for the office, to face another terrible day. So then I'd take a bath. And when I was finished, I'd pull out the plug and begin to get dressed very fast. As fast as I could. Because what I thought was this: if I get everything on before the bath drains completely away, things will go better for him — and for us."

"Your make-up, too?"

"No, the make-up didn't count," she answered, again with that smile. "Just my clothes. That's all. Idiotic, isn't it?"

"Not so idiotic," said her friend. "When my husband started fooling around with that wench, I did something like that, too. In the mornings, in the kitchen. I'd wash the breakfast dishes. And when I was through, I'd grab up the tea cloth any which way and I'd think, 'If I can hold it so that I can loop it on the hook with just one move, everything will be all right again.' That's

crazy, too, isn't it? I haven't done it for ages now."

"I quit that stuff with the bath and getting dressed so fast, too, when he took his early retirement," said the first woman. "Now he isn't so unhappy any more. He's resigned himself to things." And after a short silence: "But while I was still doing it . . . You've lived with each other so long, and yet . . . I remember one morning. He was all ready to go to the office. The bathroom door was slightly ajar. I looked in. The taps were turned off, and the tub was only half full. 'Did you do that?' I asked. I was furious, because with that little bit of water I'd never make it getting dressed, and it was against the rules to run more water in — don't ask me why. 'Yes,' he said, looking surprised. 'You mustn't do that,' I screamed at him. And then he said, so helplessly, 'I don't understand you. I just did it to help. To be a little bit nice to you. Don't you keep saying I'm never nice to you any more?'"

Originally published as "Aardig zijn" in Simon Carmiggelt's "Slenteren" (Sauntering), Amsterdam: De Arbeiderspers, 1975. Translation by Elizabeth Willems-Treeman, copyright 1980.



ILLUSTRATION: PETER VAN STRAATEN

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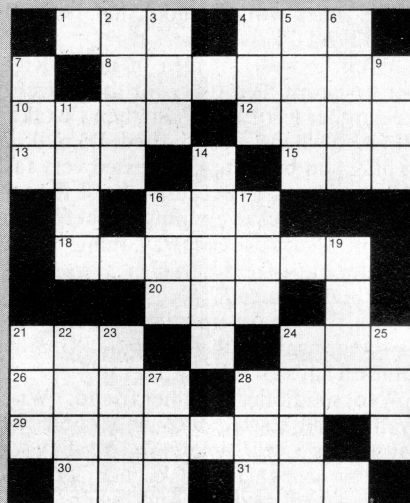
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CROSSWORD



Across

1. Cleopatra's killer
4. Compete at Henley
8. Narrowed
10. Old Russian ruler
12. Young salmon
13. Lout (sl.)
15. One of Napoleon's marshals
16. Old bath
18. Excuse
20. Do something
21. Requisite gear
24. Fuel
26. Part of eye
28. Curved roof
29. Model example
30. Untried
31. Procure

Down

2. Wound with knife
3. Golfer's target
4. Salesman
5. Algerian city
6. Used to be
7. Pig shed
9. Moistureless
11. Dutch soup
14. Benelux language
16. Travels in chests
17. Wager
19. Streetcar
21. Dutch chicken
22. Modern Persia
23. Become weary
24. Departed
25. Gender
27. Toothed tool
28. Follow closely

Answers on page 82

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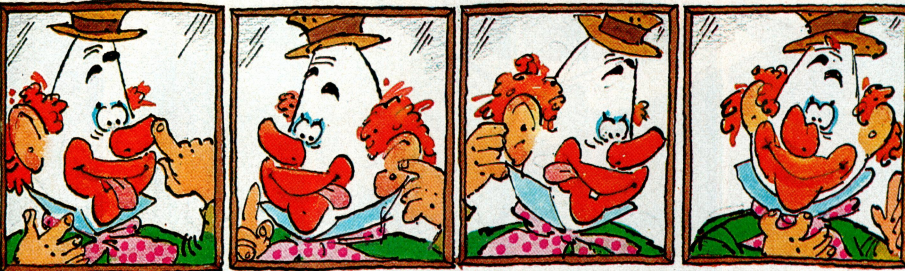
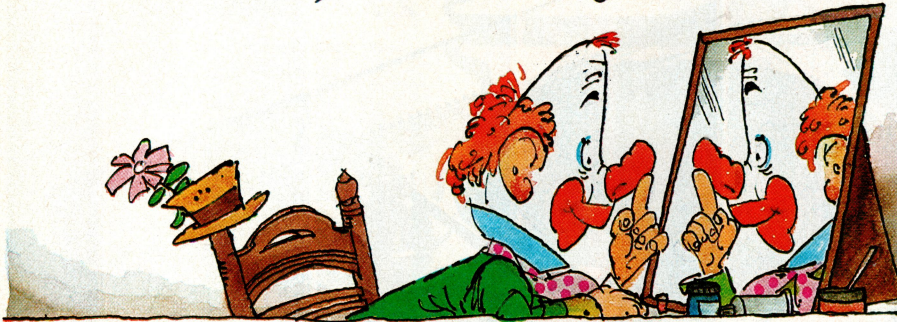
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Clowning around

I'm a beautiful clown with lovely red hair. My ears stick out and my mouth is so wide that I can whisper into them myself. Wouldn't you like to be a clown too? It isn't easy — you have to practise pulling silly faces — but when everyone laughs at you, you're a good clown.



Try these silly faces in front of a mirror: First, make a crazy, turned-up nose. With one finger, push the end of your nose up and then move it from side to side. Now press your nose flat with your finger. What happens? Nothing? Oh yes ... suddenly your tongue pops out. And

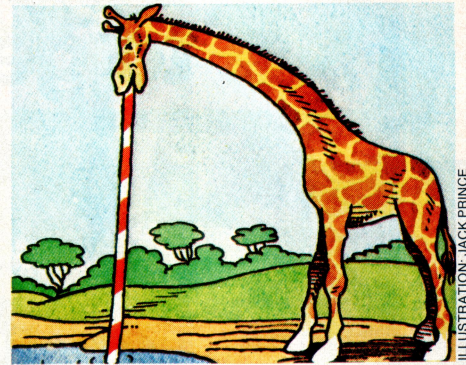
when you pull your left ear, your tongue moves to the left corner of your mouth; when you pull your right ear, your tongue goes to the right of your mouth. Right, now give your chin a tug and what happens? Indeed. Your tongue pops back into your mouth.



A good clown walks into things like lamp posts. But a good clown doesn't get hurt doing it. He pretends to have hit the pole with his nose, but really he gives it a kick with his foot.

children's herald

Gymnastic giraffes

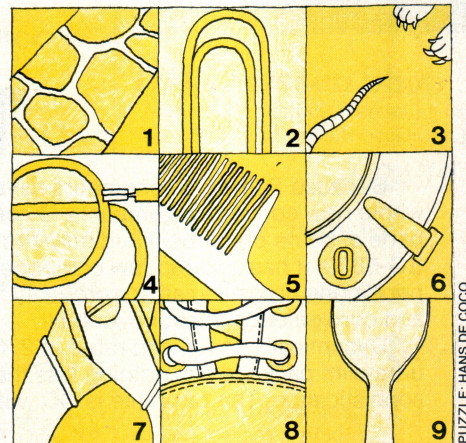


Although giraffes have such very long necks, they cannot reach the ground easily to drink water because they also have very long legs. So, before they can have a sip, they place their front legs wide apart, as you can see in this photograph.



Picture puzzle

If you see a foot sticking out from under your bed, you know someone is hiding there, even though you can't see the rest of the person. These drawings each show a small piece of something which is in fact bigger. See if you can tell what they are pieces of (answers on page 82).



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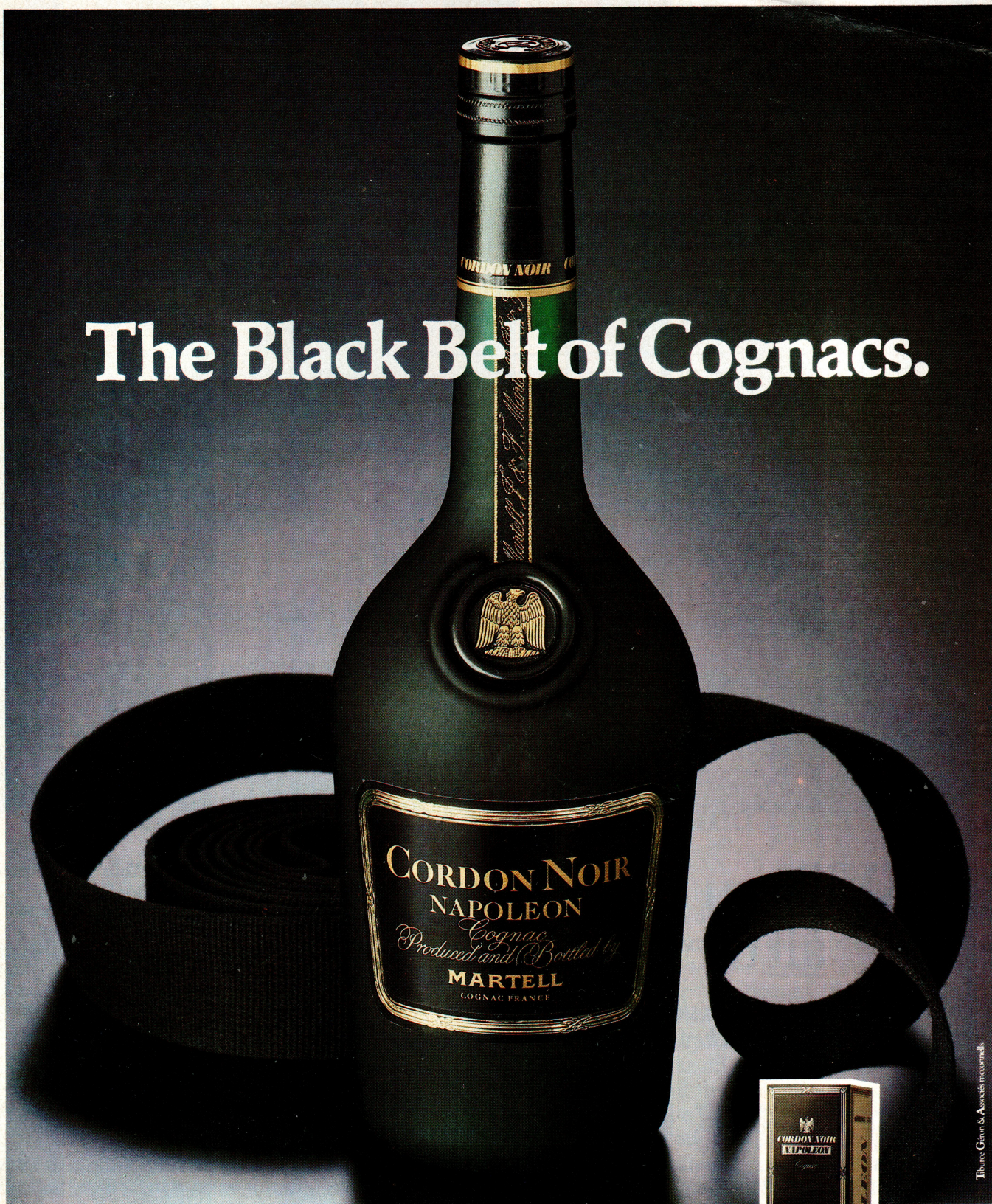
controlled DC motor. VU/Peak level is indicated by bargraph fluorescent meters. A TPS (Tape Programme Sensor) provides easy selection of tunes you like. The PLL MPX 4-band radio has six programmable station selectors.

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Will you let them kill all the Rhino?

*Men with machine guns are slaughtering the African Rhino.
Here's why they must be stopped.*

MACHINE GUNS and Kalashnikov assault rifles are easy to come by in parts of East Africa. If you know where to look. The Shifta have them. These ruthless gangs of poachers terrorise the Kenyan and Tanzanian plains, gunning down game and Game Rangers alike. True mercenaries, they kill for money.

Their favourite victim is the fast-disappearing rhino. You see, rhino horn can sell at up to \$300 an ounce to people who've been fooled into believing that it is an aphrodisiac – which it isn't.

Astronomical prices are paid for ostentatious Yemeni daggers with rhino horn handles.

Exploiting man's frailties in this way has made some middlemen rich. *It has also destroyed some 90% of all the rhino in Africa's most famous game preserves.*

The slaughter must cease, before the rhino goes the way of the dodo and the passenger pigeon.

The World Wildlife Fund is mounting a major and urgent campaign to halt the poaching and to root out the illegal trade

in rhino products. Your help is needed now.

The developing countries cannot afford to go it alone. Your contributions can help create special patrol groups, to seek out the poachers and arrest them, despite their sophisticated armaments. To help persuade governments to totally ban trade in rhino products, as Kenya and Hong Kong have done.

You can help move vulnerable rhinos to safer, better-patrolled reserves. Most of all, you can help expose the profiteers, the men who provide the market that tempts others into poaching. And murder.

Your help is needed now, before a living fossil is wiped from the face of the earth by greed and hypocrisy. If we can't get together to save the rhino, can we then save ourselves?

**Send your donation to your national
WWF organisation or direct to:
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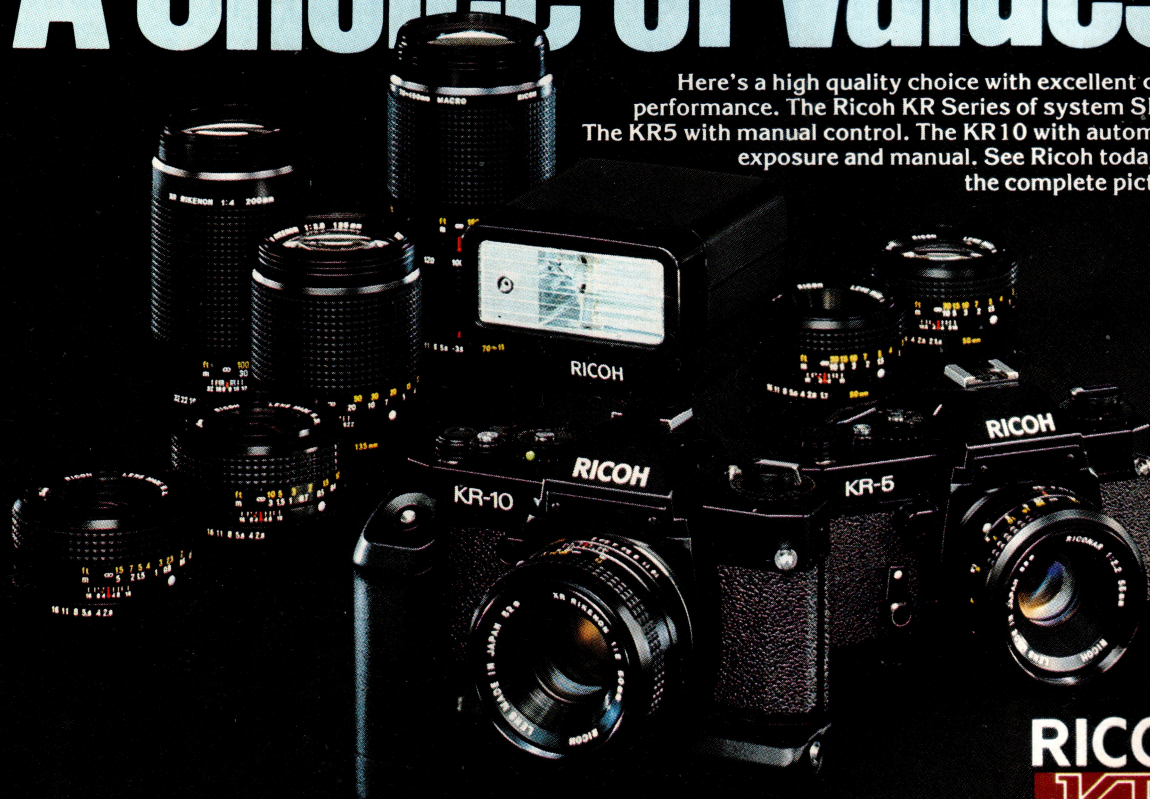
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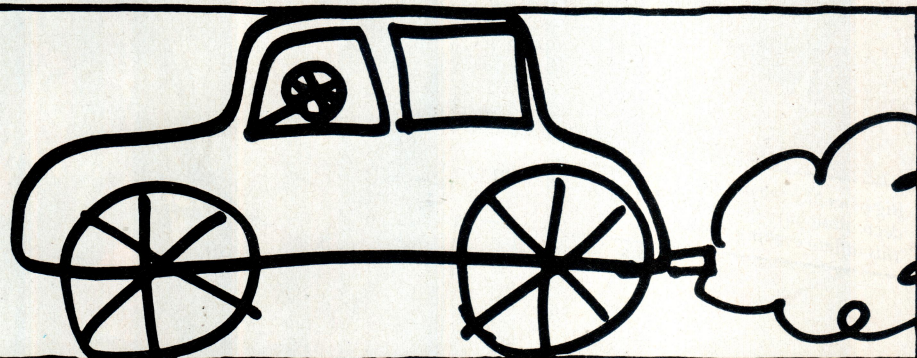


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FONG LENG IN FOCUS

Amsterdam designer Fong Leng likes to present her fashion collections in unusual settings. Last year she chose the Stock Exchange; this year it was a futuristic swimming pool. As you can see, though, her clothes catch the eye in any surroundings.



Big bows like the one being worn as wrist decoration have also been sewn all over the skirt of this taffeta evening gown.



The glittering rims adorned with stars make these sunglasses a striking accessory for a golden lamé tunic.

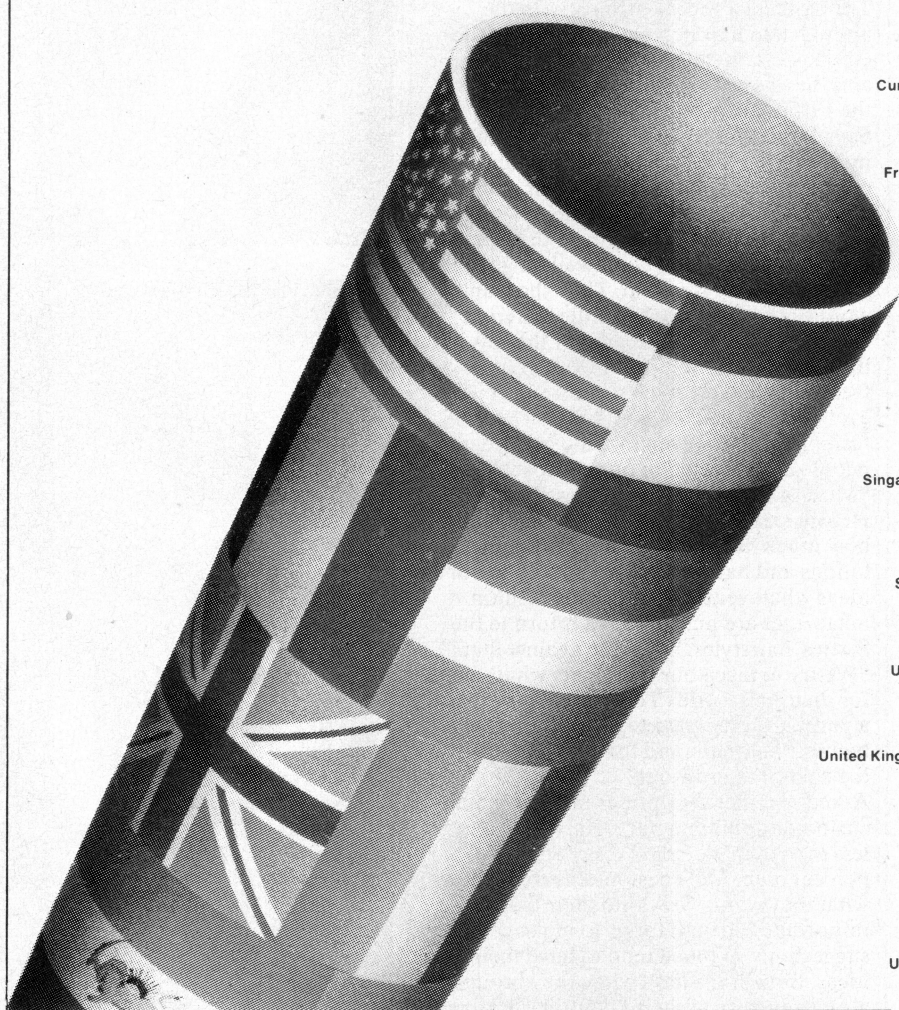


The pure silk fabric which forms a soft basis for the large leafy print of this jumpsuit is complemented with matching marabou feathers.

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COLLECTIVE CUTTING

De Studio, Willemsparkweg 135.

Could this really be the place? It was hard to believe this terraced house in a distinguished residential part of south Amsterdam housed a hairstylists' salon. A steep staircase led to the first floor.

"Do you want your fringe cut?" asked a girl sitting at a little table. It *was* the right place.

Conditioned to expect a slightly stuffy atmosphere, smelling of hairdyes and lacquer, the high-ceilinged, airy room was a pleasant surprise. The girl later proved to be Dinny, the only female partner in this hairstylists' collective, which also includes three men: Helwart, Ton and Ron. They are a break-away group from the salon owned by famous Dutch hairstylist

Christiaan who is now based in New York. None of them wanted to start a business on his own, so they hatched the idea of a collective hairshop with no one in charge.

They wanted to work on a smaller scale, spending more time on each customer.

The next step was to find accommodation.

They rented the first and second floors of the house in Willemsparkweg, but the first two months were spent developing their skills as builders, painters, and decorators.

By the beginning of this year they had made sufficient progress to open the salon.

"Now we all take our own bookings, allowing at least an hour per client," says Helwart. "We value personal contact with our customers, and although we do not try to entice away Christiaan's clients, they hear about our set-up sooner or later.

If people like what you do to their hair it is you they come to see, not Christiaan, which after all is only a name, albeit a very prestigious one."

Asked what typifies their way of working, Ton says they concentrate on cutting hair, which they do in a way to suit someone's face and personality. They hate frills, which are all too common in hairstyling, but instead try to find out what their clients really want. Hairspray and setting lotion are out, and they do not dye hair.

"Our approach to hair is very much like Christiaan's," says Ton, whose ties with Christiaan are of a more personal nature than those of the others: he comes from the same village in the province of North Holland, where his father had a barbershop — competing with the barbershop of Christiaan's father.

Illustrating what makes them different from run-of-the-mill hairdressers, Dinny says: "We provide a lot of extra service for our regular customers. If someone just wants a fringe cut, we don't charge.

Regulars are also welcome to come in when they are going to a party, and we'll try and make them look their best. We're still working on our make-up facilities, which our customers may use if they so wish.

If someone wants to dry his hair himself, or let it dry in the sun on the balcony, that's all right with us."

"We are not slaves to fashion," explains Ton. "We don't keep to any hard and fast rules. It's the personality of the customer that really matters."

Dinny agrees, but points out that they do keep in touch with developments in hair fashion, both in Holland and abroad.

They all feel a special affinity with the approach to hair in New York, where the emphasis is on natural, free-flowing hair, and they hope that the sculpted *coiffures* of the Fifties and Sixties won't come back.

Says Ton: "We try to give our customers more confidence in themselves. People often think they have terrible hair, and are delighted to see what can be done with it.

We want them to feel happy in the knowledge their hair is cut well, to give them a sense of freedom. They shouldn't worry if their hair looks a little different from the day before because of the way they've slept on it. A lot of women used to feel obliged to go to a hairdresser's at least every few weeks, following the dictates of fashion, but now even those, often older, people are attracted to our approach."

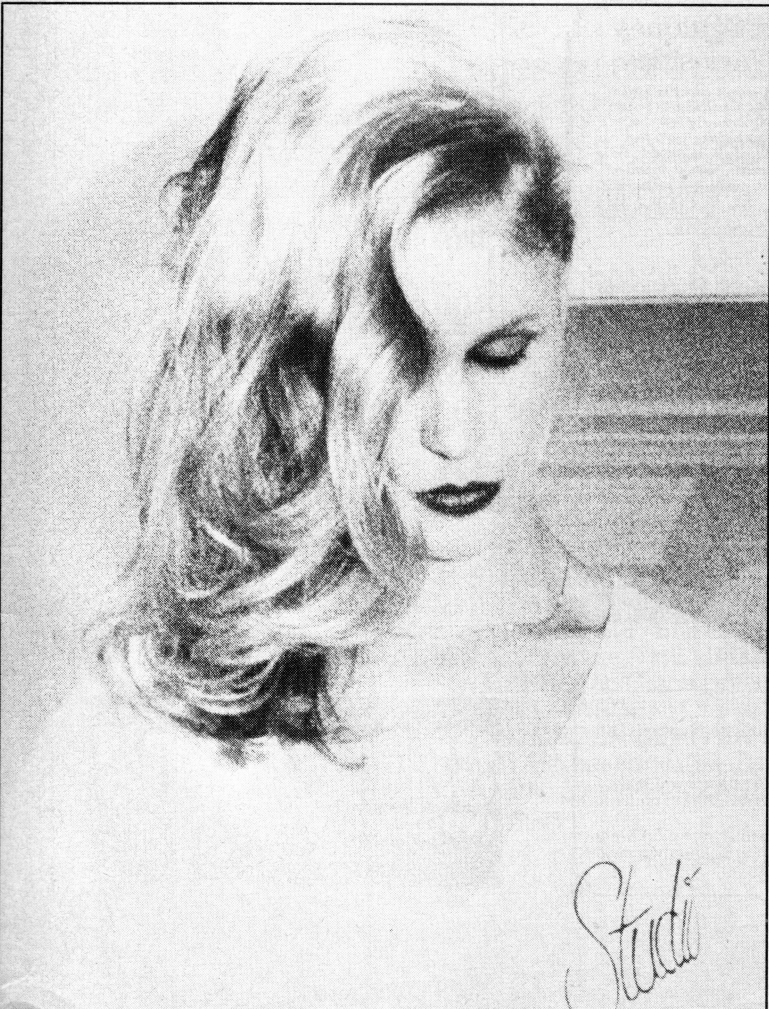
"Most of our clients are young, though," Helwart reminds. "But once people realise how much healthier it is to skip setting lotions and hairsprays, they're sold to our ideas whatever their age. Some fashion magazines are pushing for a return to the Sixties' hairstyles, but we're against that." "We try to teach our customers what's good for their hair," adds Ton. "We'll give them a perm if they want one, but tell them it's bad for their hair, and that they should give it a chance to grow out."

Asked whether they prefer male or female customers, opinions vary. Helwart: "We get less men than women, I'd say about 40 percent men. Male customers rarely know what they want. They find their hair important, but wait for us to make concrete suggestions. Women tend to have their own ideas, though the days when they brought along a picture of their favourite filmstar are fortunately behind us."

A salon with a difference, also in opening hours, which are 10 am to 7 pm.

"It gives our customers a chance to get their hair done after work or at lunch-time," says Ton.





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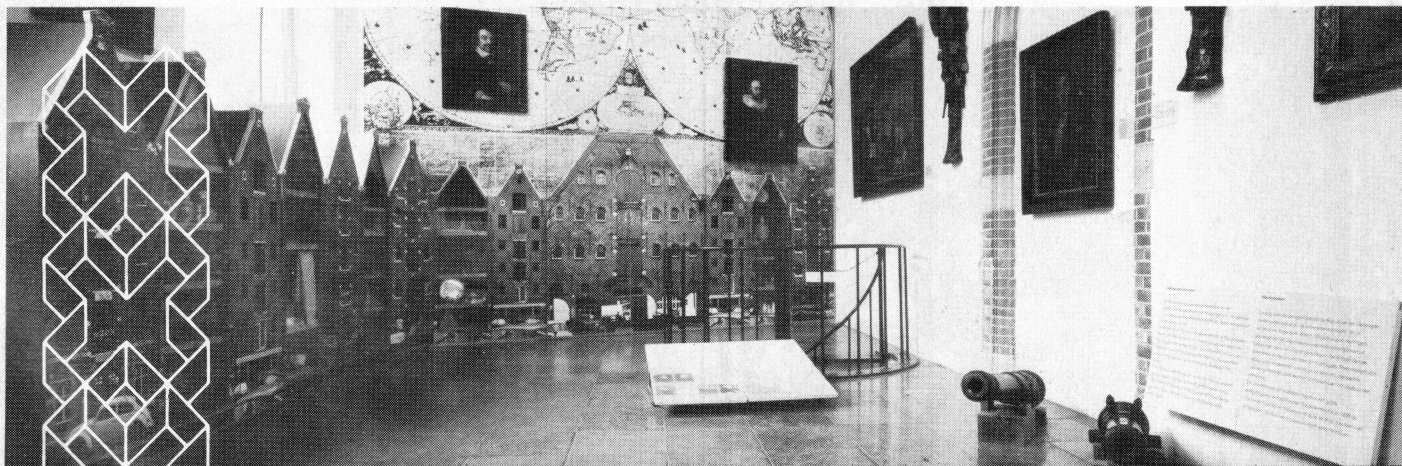
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HIGHLIGHTS

Our selection of what's on in April

April 30 is Queen Juliana's birthday and a holiday celebrated throughout Holland. This year it will be even more festive as it is the day Juliana abdicates and her daughter Beatrix is inaugurated as the new Queen. Celebrations to mark the occasion in Amsterdam include fun-fairs around Dam Square and marching bands. Certain laws, such as those against busking, are suspended, and the centre of the city becomes a marketplace as every Dutchman has the right to sell to others on April 30. Bars open 24 hours. Juliana abdicates in the Royal Palace, Dam Square, at 10am, and in the afternoon Beatrix is inaugurated in the nearby Nieuwe Kerk. One of the oldest in Amsterdam, the church was built between 1380 and 1390, and has been undergoing restoration for the past 20 years. Open to the public after April 30.

Jazz

Art Ensemble of Chicago: BIM-Huis, Amsterdam, April 18. A group of five musicians who started playing together in a music co-operative in Chicago in the early 60s and were considered the spearhead of avant-garde jazz at that time. During their performances the musicians use make-up and theatrical costumes for dramatic effect. The members are: Lester Bowie, trumpet; Roscoe Mitchell and Joseph Jarman, saxophones and other reed

instruments; Malachi Favors, bass; and Don Moye, drums. Other modern jazz dates at the BIM-Huis:

Cecil Payne & Benny Bailey: April 2.

Piet Noordijk Quartet: April 16.

Lou Donaldson Quartet: April 26.

Charlie Rouse: April 30.

Art Blakey and the Jazzmessengers:

Muziekcentrum Vredenburg, Utrecht, April 5. Swinging, spontaneous big band music driven on drums by the great Blakey; on the same bill is the **McCoy Tyner Septet** led by one of modern jazz's most vital pianists. Art Blakey is also playing at De Doelen, Rotterdam, April 20.

Panama Francis and his Savoy Sultans: Muziekcentrum Vredenburg, Utrecht, April 27. The Sultans' line-up: three sax, two trumpets and a rhythm section led by drummer Panama Francis.

Opera and Dance

Netherlands Opera: "Jakobin", by Anton Dvorak, Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 1, 7 and 8; Schouwburg, Rotterdam, April 3; Stadsschouwburg, Utrecht, April 5. "Die Fledermaus", by Johann Strauss, Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 23 and 27. "Elektra", by Richard Strauss, Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 29; Circustheater, Scheveningen, April 24 and 26. **National Ballet:** "Romeo and Juliet", Circustheater, Scheveningen, April 1; World premiere of new ballet by Rudi van Dantzig, "Antwoord gevend",

music by Anton Webern, Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 5; performances of "Antwoord gevend" at Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 6 and 10; Stadsschouwburg, Eindhoven, April 23; "Les Sylphides", Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 3, 5 and 6; Stadsschouwburg, Utrecht, April 25; Rudi van Dantzig programme including "Ramifications" and "Monument for a dead boy", De Harmonie, Leeuwarden, April 8; varied programme, Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 24; Twentse Schouwburg, Enschede, April 28; Stadsschouwburg, Utrecht, April 25. **Nederlands Dans Theater** presents a varied programme at the Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam, April 16; Schouwburg, Rotterdam, April 15 and 29; Twentse Schouwburg, Enschede, April 14; Cultureel Centrum de Oosterpoort, Groningen, April 18.

Art

Dutch Impressionist Kees Maks: Siau Gallery, Keizersgracht 267, Amsterdam, throughout April. Exhibition of paintings by Maks (1876-1967), whose work was largely ignored in his lifetime. Born in Amsterdam, he lived and worked in Paris, Madrid and Rome before returning to Holland at the start of the Second World War. The war years were difficult for Maks. His favourite theatrical subjects were not easy to find and painting materials were scarce. He cut himself off from society, and although he continued painting, his work was neglected.

The café-concerts and circuses of Paris made a lasting impression on Maks, his favourite subjects being clowns, dancers, and horse-back riders. Among the highlights of his work are a series of large canvases known as "Garden Parties", depicting fashionable men and women grouped around garden furniture. They are perfect portrayals of the carefree life of the Twenties and Thirties. Dutch fellow-artists were lukewarm about his work, partly because of his choice of "un-Dutch" subjects, it is said, and partly because of his liking for large canvases — which meant he needed a lot of room at group exhibitions. One of the paintings in the exhibition, "Maks and His Models" (1947-1949), is larger than Rembrandt's "The Nightwatch".

Meyerowitz: Exhibition of photographs, Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam, beginning April 10. Collection of about 100 photographs, mostly colour, by this New York artist. It is divided into three sections: an exploration of light and shade variances throughout a day on Cape Cod; a study of the colours of water in the sea and swimming pools; and cityscapes and street scenes. Other Stedelijk Museum dates are: **Johnny Rolf:** Exhibition of colourful, modern ceramics by Dutch artist, throughout April - May 11.

Ulrike Rosenbach & Valie Export: Video and performance art by two feminist artists, throughout April - May 11.

Toulouse Lautrec: Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, throughout April. Exhibition of lithographs.



Art Ensemble of Chicago: jazz with visual impact



Choreographer Rudi van Dantzig (left) at National Ballet rehearsal

Classical Concerts

Concertgebouw Orchestra:

Beethoven, Berlioz, conducted by Bernard Haitink, with Alfred Brendel, piano, April 19 and 20. Mozart, Mahler, conducted by Bernard Haitink, with Hanna Swartz, contralto, Peter Hofmann, tenor, April 23, 24 and 26. All concerts at the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam. Schubert, Berlioz, conducted by Bernard Haitink, Casino, Den Bosch, April 17.

Amsterdam Philharmonic: Bach, conducted by Meindert Boekel, April 1. Bach programme, conducted by Anton Kersjes, April 4. Mozart, Rachmaninov, Berlioz, conducted by Ken Ichiro Kobayashi, with Bella Davidovitch, April 22. Mozart, Brahms, Dukas, conducted by Ken Ichiro Kobayashi, with Paul Schenly, piano, April 25 and 26. All concerts at the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam.

Rotterdam Philharmonic: Bruckner programme, conducted by Bernhard Haitink, April 10 and 11.

Handel, Haydn, Grieg, Tchaikovsky, conducted by David Zinman, with Martin van der Merwe and Bob Stoel, horn, Mischa Dichter, piano, April 20. Debussy, Schumann, Brahms, Stravinsky, conducted by David Zinman, with Emil Gilels, piano, April 24 and 25. Elgar, Saint-Saëns, Dvorak, conducted by David Zinman, with Paul Schenly, piano, April 29. All concerts at De Doelen, Rotterdam.

Residentie Orchestra (Hague Philharmonic): Bach, St. Matthews Passion, conducted by Jan de Hoog, Congressgebouw, The Hague, April 1 and 2. Tchaikovsky, Dvorak, de Falla, conducted by Hans Vonk, with Moura Lympany, piano, Stadsgehoorzaal, Leiden, April 10. Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, April 11. Congressgebouw, The Hague, April 12. Beethoven programme, conducted by Ferdinand Leitner, with Daniël Wayenberg, piano, Houtrust, The Hague, April 20.

Radio Philharmonic Orchestra: Mahler programme, conducted by Yoav Talmi, with Yvonne Minton,

mezzo soprano, April 13.

Radio Chamber Orchestra: Mahler, Mozart, Beethoven, conducted by Ernest Bour, with Pascal Devoyon, piano, April 27. Both concerts at the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam.

Free lunchtime concerts:

Concertgebouw Orchestra, April 12, 18 and 25. All concerts at the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam.

Recitals

Catherine Collard: Young French pianist plays Schumann programme on April 14 and Beethoven programme on April 28.

Julian Bream: Works for guitar and lute, April 20.

Baroque music: Quadro Hotteterre play works by Telemann, Vivaldi, Locke, April 1; Wouter Möller (baroque cello) and Bob van Asperen (clavacimbel), play works by Telemann, Bach, April 22. All at the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam.

"The Centennial Saturday Afternoon Concert": Improvisation concert with Gerrit Weltevreden on bagpipes, Wim Dalm, Jan Jongepier, Jos van der Kooy on organ; April 12.

Music by Amsterdam Composers: conducted by Kees de Wijs with Jos van der Kooy, organ, April 26. Both recitals at the English Church, Begijnhof, Amsterdam.

Theatre

ESTA: "Home" by David Storey (author of "This sporting life"). An examination of the crippled lives and emotional relationships of

the inmates of a mental hospital. English speaking Theatre Amsterdam, Centrum Bellevue, Amsterdam, April 1-5.

Mickery: "High Up On A Baroque Palazzo" by Bruce McClean and Paul Richards. Mickery Theatre, Rozengracht 117, Amsterdam, April 8-26.

Victor Borge: The veteran comedian/pianist presents his one-man show at the Carré Theatre, Amsterdam, April 21.

Exhibitions & Trade Fairs

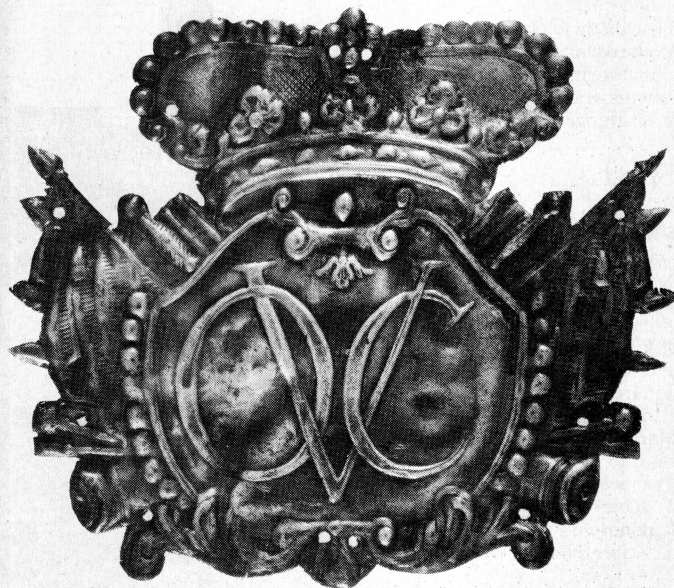
Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum is famous for its collection of 17th century Dutch paintings. Less well known is its national history repository. **"Prizes Taken From The Sea"** is a current exhibition of "finds" from the wrecks of 17th century Dutch East Indiamen. Through careful reconstruction and arrangement, the exhibition of these objects throws more light on the daily life, technology and trade of the 17th century.

World Press Photo Contest 1980: Exhibition of last year's best work from news photographers around the world. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will open the exhibition in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam on April 2, where the winner will receive his prize. The exhibition can be seen in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam from April 2 - May 18, De Doelen, Rotterdam from April 3 - 13 and The Wiejer Museum, Deurne, April 4 - 27. (See page 18).

The Nude Theory: Gallery Fiolet,



'Portrait of Madame de G', by Kees Maks



East India Company emblem from 17th-century ship

Herengracht 86, Amsterdam.
April 1 - 26. Exhibition of photographs by Ralph Gibson, Helmut Newton, Lucien Clerque, Duane Michals, Kenneth Josephson, Andre Kertesz, Manuel Alvarez Bravo and Harry Callahan. The photographs are compiled in a book - "The Nude Theory", which can be bought in the gallery.

Folk Art: The American Folk Art Gallery, Reestraat 13, Amsterdam. April 19-May 3: Exhibition of rare handmade crêpe quilts, pottery and carvings.

Easter Icons: Wortmann Icon Gallery, Slotlaan 128, Zeist. April 1-26: Exhibition of Russian, Greek and Cretan icons from the 15th to the 18th century, and Russian bronze crosses.

International Household Fair: April 11-20.

Intertraffic: International traffic engineering exhibition, April 21-25.

Intercontext: Women's ready-to-wear fair, April 13-15. Trade only. All three are at the RAI, Amsterdam.

Bulb fields in bloom: The fields are concentrated around Alkmaar in North Holland province, and between Haarlem and Leiden. At Hillegom is a sign-posted flower route through the most beautiful regions. In Lisse, south of Hillegom, is the Keukenhof, a spectacular 70 acre open-air exhibition with 10 miles of pathways winding among sculptures, 7 million bulb flowers, and 5,000 square yards of greenhouses.

The annual spring flower parade through the district leaves the centre of Haarlem at 10am, on April 21, making its way via Bennebroek, Hillegom, Lisse, and Sassenheim to Noordwijk.

Madurodam: Complete working miniature model town. Opens for summer season, The Hague/Scheveningen, April 1.

Sport

Fifth International Marathon: Starts from Dam Square, Amsterdam on April 26 at 5pm. The time limit is four hours and the athletes cover a distance of 42 kilometres through Amsterdam and the suburbs, returning to Dam Square. Starting five minutes later, also from the Dam, is the Half-Marathon which is open to anyone from 16 years of age upwards. The race finishes in Amstelveen, 21 kilometres away.

Badminton: European Championships in Groningen, April 13-20.

Horse racing: European Championship for trotters,

Hilversum, April 8-16.
Cycling: Amstel Gold Race, starting in Amsterdam, April 5.

Rowing: International meeting on the River Amstel, Amsterdam, April 20.

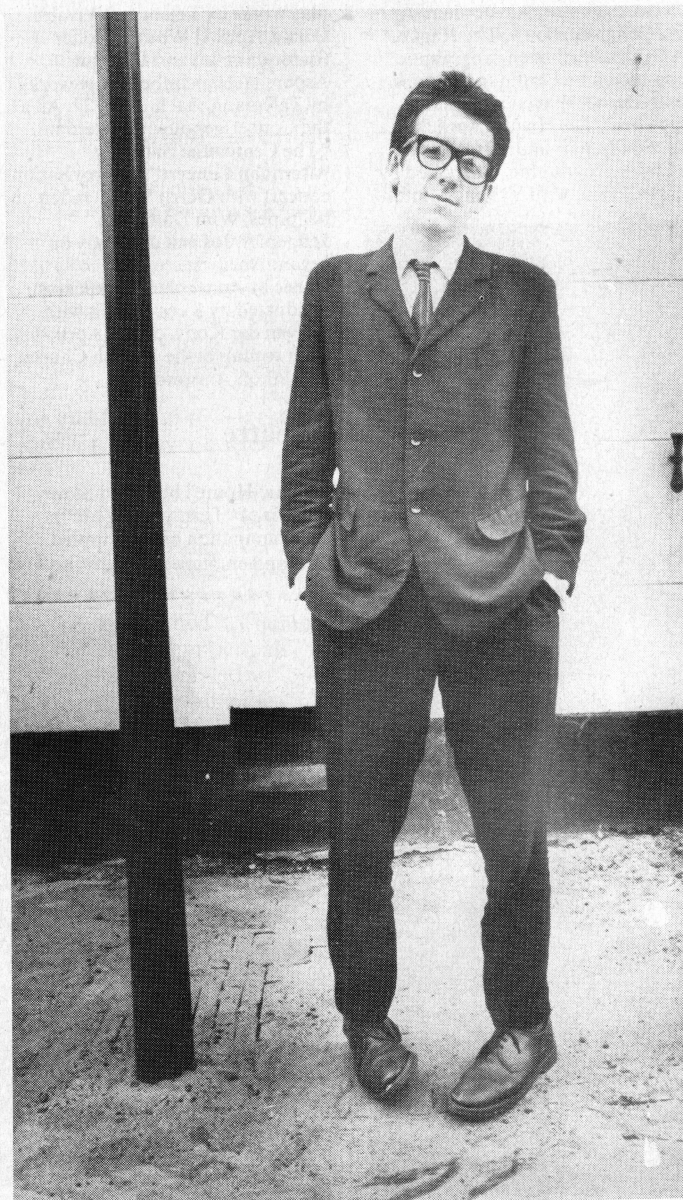
Pop concerts

Elvis Costello: Stargebouw Maastricht, April 16; Vereniging Nijmegen, April 17; Vredenburg Utrecht, April 18; Paradiso Amsterdam, April 19.

After years of offering his tapes to countless record companies, former computer operator Elvis Costello finally managed to get a contract with the small English Stiff label.

His first LP, produced by Nick Lowe, was released in the summer of 1977, and immediately made Elvis the darling of the international music press. The fans followed suit, especially in England and America.

The bottled-up aggression which is the hallmark of many of Costello's songs is directed against the fascist National Front, dictates of the fashion industry, addiction to television, and various forms of organised violence, to name but a few targets. Costello converts his sharp observations into short, biting songs, which he spits out with incredible venom. His fourth LP, **Get Happy**, recently released, contains no fewer than 20 songs.



Elvis Costello: biting songs, and a venomous delivery

The Shadows: Doelen, Rotterdam, April 2.

Charles Aznavour: Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, April 2; Doelen, Rotterdam, April 3.

Uriah Heep: Vredenburg, Utrecht, April 3.

Billy Joel: Congresgebouw, The Hague, April 4.

Shirley Bassey: Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, April 5; Doelen, Rotterdam, April 8.

Wreckless Eric: Paradiso, Amsterdam, April 5.

International Country Festival: Don Everly, George Hamilton IV, Carl Perkins, Roy Acuff, Bellamy Brothers, Commander Cody, Emmylou Harris, at the Ahoy, Rotterdam, April 6. Brenda Lee, Charlie McCoy, Charley Pride, Ronnie Prophet, Boxcar Willie, Bobby Bare, Charlie Rich, April 7.

Paul Collins Beat: Paradiso, Amsterdam, April 12.

The Police: Ahoy, Rotterdam, April 16; Edenhal, Amsterdam, April 17.

The Damned: Paradiso, Amsterdam, April 20.

Stiff Little Fingers: Eksit, Rotterdam, April 24; Stargebouw, Maastricht, April 25; Stokvishal, Arnhem, April 26; Paradiso, Amsterdam, April 27.

Crossword answers

from page 66



Puzzle answers

from page 67

1. Giraffe
2. Paper clip
3. Cat chasing a mouse
4. Spectacles
5. Comb
6. Telephone dial
7. Scissors
8. Shoe
9. Spoon

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can show you a superb selection from internationally
famous artisans and designers.

Just now we have a special sale going. If you bring this
letter S.I. along, we can make it extra special.

This letter of introduction S.I.
will only be honoured by
HERMAN SCHIPPER JEWELLERS
at their shops:

Heiligeweg 3 - Rokin 11

Sonesta Hotel

Amsterdam-Holland

Win money high as a mountain





C'mon...

be a winner!



Tear out along perforation and mail in an envelope.

Complete, enclose your cheque and mail to: Mr. W. Wessel, Postf. 104067, D-3500 Kassel 1 (West Germany)

TICKET APPLICATION FORM

Please send me by return of post **SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE** tickets as stated below:

_____ full (1/1) tickets at 600,- DM each (approx. 344 \$) = _____,-DM

_____ half (1/2) tickets at 300,- DM each (approx. 172 \$) = _____,-DM

_____ quarter (1/4) tickets at 150,- DM each (approx. 86 \$) = _____,-DM

winning lists incl. postage for Europe 12,- DM
for Overseas 21,- DM (approx. 12 \$) = _____,-DM

Total amount of the enclosed cheque in DM or the equivalent in US-\$ = _____,-DM

The quoted US-\$ equivalents are only a rough estimate. For exact exchange rates please ask your bank.

The prices stated above cover the **whole series of 6 classes**. Cheques should be made payable to **Mr. W. Wessel**. If you pay by German cheque or DM bank draft made payable to a German bank, bank charges are not applicable. In all other cases, especially when remitting in currencies other than DM, you will be credited with the equivalent received for your remittance. Cash (only bank notes) should be mailed by registered letter.

Mail the tickets to: Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Messrs. ☐ (print clearly!) Please answer in German ☐ in English ☐

FULL NAME: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____ P.O. BOX: _____

PLACE (city / country / postal code): _____

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL

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These amounts are waiting for winners



| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 x | 1 1/2 Million DM = | 1,500,000 DM |
| 5 x | 1 Million DM = | 5,000,000 DM |
| 8 x | 1/2 Million DM = | 4,000,000 DM |
| 12 x | 1/4 Million DM = | 3,000,000 DM |
| 6 x | 100,000 DM = | 600,000 DM |
| 14 x | 80,000 DM = | 1,120,000 DM |
| 18 x | 50,000 DM = | 900,000 DM |
| 22 x | 40,000 DM = | 880,000 DM |
| 26 x | 30,000 DM = | 780,000 DM |
| 30 x | 20,000 DM = | 600,000 DM |
| 303 x | 10,000 DM = | 3,030,000 DM |
| 440 x | 5,000 DM = | 2,200,000 DM |
| 1,680 x | 2,000 DM = | 3,360,000 DM |
| 13,120 x | 1,000 DM = | 13,120,000 DM |
| 184,800 x | below 1,000 DM = | 85,040,000 DM |

✿ 200,485 Prizes totalling 125,130,000 DM

ALL PRIZE MONEY IS FULLY PAID - FREE OF GERMAN TAXES -
ISSUED IN ANY CURRENCY AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE

1 1/2 MILLION GERMAN MARKS

Our Peak Jackpot

just waiting to be won in the 67th SÜD-DEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE **for the same stakes as before.** We also maintain to offer the largest amount of prize money ever raffled in a lottery of this type:

OVER 125 MILLION GERMAN MARKS!

This is exceptional and even more so if you look at the odds: 200,485 out of 400,000 tickets are winners – **that's over 50%!**

There is a jackpot every week – starting with **1/4 MILLION DM on May 17th, 1980.**

THE LOTTERY IS GOVERNMENT ADMINISTERED.

Public draws, supervised by government officials, are held every Saturday in Munich – 26 altogether. Each lottery runs over a half year period comprising 6 classes. All prizes to be raffled on the respective drawing dates, are laid down in the official drawing schedule. **This gives you a guarantee!**

The number of prizes and the amount of money to be given away to winners increase monthly with each class up to the 6th when in the main draw over 55% of the total amount of prize money is raffled. **THAT'S WHERE THE FUN COMES IN** – reason enough to continue your participation until the very end of the lottery. However you always have to start with the first class.

DO YOURSELF A FAVOUR: STAKE NOW – REAP LATER!

Here's how prizes increase in each class:

1st class: 21,824 prizes = 5,240,000 DM
2nd class: 21,856 prizes = 7,720,000 DM
3rd class: 21,888 prizes = 10,560,000 DM
4th class: 21,920 prizes = 14,280,000 DM
5th class: 21,972 prizes = 17,680,000 DM
6th class: 91,025 prizes = 69,650,000 DM

NOW YOU CAN GET IN ON THE BIG MONEY!

Don't worry if you forget to check the lists of winning numbers you'll be receiving. Why?... because **you can be sure that we are looking after your interests when checking all ticket numbers for winners.** We give an efficient and reliable computerized service and inform prize winners immediately **in strictest confidence.** All prize money will be fully paid, free of German taxes and in any currency you name.

OUR SERVICE IS WORLDWIDE – tickets will be airmailed and winnings will be paid all over the world wherever there is a postal service, and of course without a word to others.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO WIN A FORTUNE!

But lady luck permits no chances unless you buy a ticket. We offer tickets that everyone can afford: full tickets, half tickets and smaller shares. All ticket numbers have the same winning chances, but fractional tickets entitle you only to their corresponding portion of the prize money. It's so easy to join the game: **just complete and mail the attached application form together with your remittance in an envelope.** You will immediately get your ticket and information in English.

MAKING MANY HAPPY WINNERS IS OUR BUSINESS!

The 67th SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSEN-LOTTERIE runs from 17th May, 1980 to 8th November, 1980.



C'mon... win German Marks!

Our Peak Jackpot – 1 1/2 MILLION GERMAN MARKS are waiting to be won in the 67th SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSEN-LOTTERIE for the same stakes as before. We also maintain to offer the largest amount of prize money ever raffled in a lottery of this type: **OVER 125 MILLION GERMAN MARKS!**

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PLAY THE BIG 125 MILLION MARKS GAME!

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GOVERNMENT ACCREDITED LOTTERY AGENT
 Ulmenstraße 22
 P.O. Box 10 40 67
 D-3500 Kassel 1
 West Germany

SUMMARY OF PRIZES



| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
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Want to live like me?...



*play and win with
Klassenlotterie*

